

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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If any one enquire in regard to the public feelings which guide the Conductor of this Miscellany, he replies, that in *Politics*, he is an immovable friend to the principles of civil liberty, and of a benevolent administration of government; and is of the party of the Tories, the Whigs, and the Radical Reformers, as far as they are friends to the same principles and practices;—that in matters of *Religion*, acting in the spirit of Christianity, he maintains perfect liberty of conscience, and is desirous of living in mutual charity with every sect of Christians;—and that, in *Philosophy*, he prefers the useful to the speculative, constantly rejecting doctrines which have no better foundation than the authority of respected names, and admitting the assumption of no causes which are not equal and analogous to the effects.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

**ACCOUNT of the ISLANDS of TRISTAN DA CUNHA, in the Southern Atlantic Ocean, lately settled by an Adventurer from America.**

**T**HESE islands, situated about three degrees farther south than the Cape of Good Hope, but thirty degrees farther west, are two in number, and were discovered during the early voyages of the Portuguese to India, who named them after Da Cunha, then Viceroy of that country.—Since that time they have been totally neglected, except in the occasional calls of *sealing-vessels*, in pursuit of the animal from which their name is derived, or when in want of wood and water. Of the smaller island little is known; scarcely any one, it is believed, having ever touched there on account of the difficulties of landing, and there being no harbour. The larger is distinguished by a high hill, somewhat difficult of access, and, therefore, not ascended by any casual voyagers hitherto. It contains, however, abundance of wood and fine water; the soil is, in general, apparently fit for cultivation; the climate moderate considering its southernly situation, the cold being diminished by the sea air; and the shores are frequented by vast numbers of seals, of whose oil and skins a very profitable commerce might be carried on. In the present general wish for emigration, this might present a good opening to adventurers of the maritime class; worse places have been already chosen. The only disadvantage is in its being insular; but this would be in a great measure remedied whenever it was understood that vessels could be well supplied with refreshments; while the produce of the seals would be sure of a certain and increasing market.

A few years ago, however, the island received a settler for the first time, in  
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Mr. Jonathan Lambert, an American, with two or three followers. This person had always been remarked for an eccentric turn; he had been at sea for several years, was fond of solitude, and having, during a whaling voyage, touched here, determined to make it his future residence. For this purpose, immediately on his return to America, he disposed of his little property, took farewell of his friends, and, embarking in a whaling-vessel bound to the southward, was landed here in the beginning of January, 1811. Part of his plan was the breeding of live stock, such as cattle, pigs, goats, and poultry, for the shipping which might call at his settlement. This, however, was in a great measure frustrated by the state of his finances, which would not admit of a large supply of these animals, added to their expences in so long a voyage; and those which he did purchase nearly all died, so that King Jonathan's scheme (for he has been always called by this name at the Cape of Good Hope, and by the seamen who have touched there) in this respect, for the present, failed.

About a month after he had landed, a friend of the writer's being in sight of the islands, and having heard of Lambert's design in Brazil, stood towards the north side of the island, and dispatching a boat on shore, found the chief and two other men hard at work. Their diligence, indeed, though so lately landed, had been remarkable.—About two acres of ground had been cleared, laid out in beds, and sown with various of the vegetable tribe.—Cabbage plants, radishes, Indian corn, potatoes, pumpkins, water and muskmelons, were all above ground, and some in great luxuriance. The soil was deemed remarkably good, being, to the depth of two feet, a fine black mould, over a stratum of red clay, which, of itself appeared unusually rich; and the  
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rapid progress of the seed left no doubt but that, with a little attention, the greatest returns might be expected.

Not more than a dozen yards from this garden, runs a considerable stream of water, which, having its origin in the mountain, takes a serpentine course to the sea, and falling over a precipice about forty feet high, descends upon a bed of shingles or pebbles on the beach. Here, by means of a long hose, to lead the water to a boat in three or four fathoms water, the largest ships might be watered in a day from this natural cascade, which, at a distance, has a very pretty appearance. Fire-wood can also be procured at the same time, in the immediate vicinity, and in almost any quantity.

There are two or three coves or inlets which may be useful to vessels of the smaller class. On the north side, the anchoring ground, according to the latest accounts, is in about 37 deg. 7 min. south, and in longitude 11 deg. 43 min. west of Greenwich. For dropping the anchor without the prominence called the kelp, the best depth is in about twenty fathoms, black sand and oozy bottom, the cascade bearing by compass S.  $\frac{3}{4}$  E. distant nearly three miles. For the purposes of a harbour, this, perhaps, is not so convenient as might be wished; yet it is better than many places more frequented; as for instance, Funchal Road in the island of Madeira, on account of the shore being nearly straight. At Tristan da Cunha, should a storm come on unexpectedly, it will be easily practicable to clear the land on either tack, and thus get out to sea; whereas at Madeira, if the ground or the cables do not hold during a gale of wind, inevitable wreck is the consequence, from the difficulty of beating out.

The cove within the kelp is calculated to receive nearly forty sail of vessels of any size, where they may moor, being open only about five points of the compass, from NE. by N. to NNW. A reef of rocks, however, defends the entrance from any violent swell of the sea; but perhaps it will not be much frequented, as the ground is understood to be in part rocky from having chafed the cables of more than one vessel which put in here. The general depth is from eight to twelve fathoms; the ground in the best places nearly the same as the anchorage without, that is, black sand and oozy matter, which commonly is good holding ground.

The circumference of the larger island is about eighteen miles. The mountain rising in the centre is of a conical form, very remarkable, and in elevation cannot be much less than the peak of Teneriffe, as it has been often seen twenty-five or thirty leagues distant in clear weather, and as yet no one has succeeded in reaching the summit. In general the shores are what seamen term iron-bound, steep, and surrounded with rocks, on which the sea is continually lashing with a violence dangerous to boats, except in the more sheltered spots.

It is on shores of this description that the phoca or seal, so well known for its partiality to rocky and stormy regions, delights to bask. In the months of June, July, and August, they come on shore here in vast numbers, along with what are called sea-lions, sea-horses, and sea-elephants, which are all different species of the same animal, when, if any ship be here, they may be taken in great numbers. From the sea-elephant is obtained a more valuable oil than from the others. The fishing might be pursued, and indeed must be, at that season when the labours of tillage are not requisite; and for the oil it has been proposed, in the place of casks, which are too expensive, to build tanks, in which it may remain till ships arrive to load. Stone for this purpose abounds in the island, and traces of lime-stone, one of its principal wants, have been discovered; or perhaps wood might be advantageously employed for the same purpose, though this would require the labour of a greater number of mechanics than the other.

The extent of land, fit for tillage is, from a pretty accurate examination, about 4000 acres. A considerable part, will, however, cost some little labour to clear, though there are many portions of a different character. Corn, maize, potatoes, and all the principal vegetable tribes of Europe, will flourish; to which may be added, for commercial purposes, cotton, tobacco, hemp, and many other products of temperate regions, besides the vine, and most of the European fruits. The natural herbage and tender shrubs seem sweet and perfectly fit for the support of black cattle, sheep, and goats; for the latter particularly, there is a fine opening; they delight in being unconfined, and having the whole island to themselves would doubtless multiply rapidly, as they have done in other



other similar places, affording either in the wild or domestic state, a supply of fresh and wholesome food.

Fish likewise abound in all the coves and near the rocks, and are easily taken with the hook and line. The principal species are the bream, mullet, rock-cod, bass, and mackarel tribes, sometimes being of the most beautifully vivid colours, as red, pink, green, yellow, and a mixture of all these. Crawfish are likewise numerous. Another species of food is often eaten by the seamen in a skinning voyage. This is the flesh of the seal, when carefully cleared of the fat, and the ribs being broiled, form no bad imitation of, and substitute for, mutton chops, of which the writer can speak from experience. The large bird, named Albatross, common in southern latitudes, is another resource to the mariner, whose appetite, whetted by living for months together on salt provisions, longs for the luxury of a fresh meal. Great numbers of these frequent Tristan da Cunha, and from a ship are easily caught by means of a hook and line baited and kept floating astern. Some are as large as overgrown turkeys, their wings extending 11 or 12 feet from tip to tip when stretched, and are remarkable for having an additional joint in the wing more than other birds.

Another opening for industry is in the making of kelp from a gigantic *fucus*, which exists among, and covers nearly all the rocks; and by proceeding a step or two further in the arts, might, with the sea-elephant oil already mentioned, be formed into a soap, useful at least, to themselves, if not capable of being exported.

The climate differs little from the temperature of Europe, except in being more stormy during the winter, and rather warmer in the summer; on the whole, however, it is fine, the cold being moderated by its insular situation and the rains not more than usually prevail in similar situations, and tending to the fertility of the ground.

It is with regret, the writer mentions the fate of the adventurous and singular character who formed this settlement. "King Jonathan," it seems, like other potentates of much greater power and territories, could not agree with his subjects, few as they were. It is a remarkable fact, and deserves notice in the history of the perversities of the human mind, that of these three or four

men, shut out from all the world in a distant and nearly desolate island, their dissensions at one time had reached to such a pitch that no two exchanged words, but each, shut up in his hut in sullen solitude and silence, disdained to court the converse of his companions. This, however, did not long continue, for poor "King Jonathan" going out one day to fish round a point of land, at some distance from his habitation, is supposed to have been accidentally drowned, as he never returned, and no trace of his fate could be discovered. Shortly before this, he had sent a present of cabbages and other vegetables to Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, at the Cape of Good Hope, by a merchant vessel bound thither, which had called at his island, as a specimen of the produce, which the Admiral received very good humouredly; and the subsequent intelligence of his premature loss caused very general regret at that settlement.

His followers, notwithstanding the fate of their chief, kept their ground, and have since been reinforced by two or three others, who, from a gentleman who has been at the island within the last six months, the writer is informed, seem to live comfortably, by selling the fruits of their industry to shipping, which being now generally aware of the settlement, often call there expressly for the purpose. Their huts, it appears, show both neatness and comfort, being very tolerably furnished. Their boats likewise for fishing, are good, and in this occupation, as if nature had purposely sharpened their faculties according to their necessities, they are infinitely more expert than any of their visitors. The quantity of land under cultivation, is increased from two to about six acres. Every thing, particularly the grain and vegetables, seems luxuriant in the extreme; and the cabbages alone are a curiosity from their size and uncommon delicacy. From having no sufficient funds, however, and no connections to gain a supply of live stock from the Cape or elsewhere, they continue backward in this respect, notwithstanding the contributions of occasional visitors.

On the whole, this is a curious little colony, as well from the mode of its establishment as its situation, which is nearly as far south as any Europeans in Spanish America reside, or, perhaps, farther. And considering the assistance it may be of to our whalers, in whose direct

direct track it lies, as well as in that of vessels bound from Brazil to the Cape, it would be an act of charity of the English government at the latter place, to forward a supply of cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry, by any vessel intending to call there. X.

*The ELEMENTS of CIVIL LIBERTY, exhibited in the Plan of a perfect Republic; being an Answer to the Question, "WHAT IS THE BEST FORM OF GOVERNMENT?"*

1. **M**EN in society surrender natural rights mutually; hence the restraints of law ought to be equal and common to all.

2. The design of all government is to promote the general and equal benefit of every member of the community.

3. The preponderating influence of particular interests being incompatible with the equal benefit of other interests, all governments ought to flow from, and be influenced by, the ascertained will of the whole community.

4. Determinations in regard to what is just and true, in regard to individuals and the nation, are the problems which governments ought to be incessantly employed in solving.

5. In the arrangements of every government, the primary care should be to adopt all such practical means as should secure its measures from error, and enable it to ascertain the truth on every question of policy and practice.

6. As the only test of truth is unanimity of opinion, arising from the same evidence, so all decisions should be unanimous, or be made by the nearest convenient approximations towards unanimity.

7. Votes on public questions should be independent of the fears of the parties, or the machinations of undue influence, and therefore ought, in all cases, to be given by ballot.

8. Every member of the community should have an influence on the government proportioned to his intelligence, and be called upon to perform no duties but such as accord with his intelligence and habits of life.

9. The selection of the members of the government ought to flow from the universal will; but that will should be regulated by increased intelligence, as the importance of office advances.

10. That the suffrages of the people may be universal, but, at the same time, regulated by their intelligence:

every ten men, of mature age and sound mind, should elect annually, with re-eligibility for five years, one of their number as a local delegate, another as a militia-man, and a third as a constable.

11. Every hundred delegates should assemble in primary meetings within their locality, and elect a magistrate, with re-eligibility for three years, three guardians of the poor, three arbitrators of private disputes, and three representatives to a general district assembly.

12. Three hundred representatives of every hundred local assemblies should meet annually, and elect three of its members to the legislature, a sheriff of the district, and also seven magistrates with re-eligibility for three years, to preside at sessions on criminal trials, and hear appeals against decisions of local arbitrators.

13. The legislature should elect one member in every ten to a senate, with equal power in the enactment of laws and the assessment of taxes.

14. The senate should elect one of every ten to form an executive council, with re-eligibility for three years.

15. The EXECUTIVE COUNCIL would then pass through five elections, ascending from the people; the SENATE through four; the LOWER HOUSE through three; the DISTRICT ASSEMBLIES through two; and the PRIMARY MEETINGS through one; each election being made by a higher degree of intelligence, and its independence secured by the mode of ballot.

16. No practising lawyer, no beneficed or acting clergyman, no commissioned officer in the army or navy, and no permanent placeman should be eligible to a seat in the county assemblies, or to the office of magistrate, arbitrator, or juryman.

17. Juries should be summoned by the sheriff in rotation, in the order of their local residences, from among the tything-men, from at least three districts of the court's jurisdiction.

18. Grand and Special Juries should be taken in similar rotation and manner, from among the representatives of the county or district assemblies.

19. No discretionary punishments should be assigned by the presiding magistrates in courts of criminal judicature, but when the punishment is undefined by the law the jury should assign a maximum and minimum for the guide of the magistrates.

20. The



20. The use of the press and the right of publication should be unrestrained; but its abuse may be checked by a Grand Jury, convened for the purpose, and punished by the verdict of a jury composed half from primary assemblies and half from county assemblies.

21. All debtors should be allowed to adjust and conclude their obligations with a majority of two in three, or three in four of their *bond fide* creditors.

22. Every primary district should be provided with an asylum for the sick, and the aged, and incurably diseased poor.

23. Every man whose services are required by the public, should be a volunteer, and be remunerated, at least, in the same degree that he would be in any private employment.

24. In the army, double the required number of corporals and serjeants should be elected by the privates, subject to the selection of the superior officers; the ensigns and lieutenants should be nominated for each company by the primary assemblies; double the number of the captains should be elected from among the lieutenants, and the major by the captains, subject in each case to the selection of the lieutenant-colonel and colonel, nominated by the executive council, and the two latter from among double the number of superior officers elected by themselves.

25. The greatest proprietor of land in every district should be obliged, on due application, to build convenient residences for all married men, who give assurance of good conduct; and allot to the same, on average terms of rental, at least as many acres of land as constitute an equal share of all the land in the community.

26. To enable small farmers to cultivate on equal advantages with large ones, every district should be provided with a public stable, and with a repository of machinery calculated to facilitate labour, for general use, at an expence to be equally borne.

27. All children from six to twelve, should receive elementary instruction at public schools free of expence.

28. Every primary district should be provided with a public library, consisting of books voted at the primary meetings; also with an assembly room for winter balls, and with a walk and music, for summer promenades.

29. Every county town should be provided with a theatre, to be held by

a qualified company, free of rent and taxes.

30. A Committee of Constitution, consisting of one from each district or county assembly, should be appointed every three years, to examine into the purity and perfectibility of the institutions, and draw up reports on the same, for the guidance of the legislature.

#### COMMON SENSE.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

#### THE PHILOSOPHY OF COTEMPORARY CRITICISM.—No. X.

*Edinburgh Review, No. 67.*

THE present number of this popular Journal affords a decisive proof of the advantages of quarterly publications. The very first article bears the general title of "France," and embraces no less than nine different works, calculated, with what the Reviewer intersperses of his own, to exhibit a more full and satisfactory view of the state of that great kingdom, than any other book to which reference can be made.

It is truly consolatory to find, that, after the terrible ordeal through which the French nation has passed, and amidst all the wreck and ruin occasioned by that moral earthquake which shook into pieces the whole ancient frame and system of the government, there can be no longer any question of the benefits which now begin to repay the people for their sufferings. The Reviewer is, we think, justly of opinion that the immediate effect of the revolution has been to induce a republican spirit. This could not be otherwise; society was fused into one common level, and there has not been time yet, since the recasting into the monarchical form, to attach and append to it those merely ornamental things which are like the other common productions of time and art. Besides, the spirit of the present age throughout the world is essentially republican. Institutions and orders are no longer venerated, either on account of their age or their founders, but estimated solely by their utility, and even to kings, priests, and nobles, this is an advantageous amelioration. It places upon them a stronger obligation to become better men than they were under the old system, and whatever it may detract from the vulgar admiration or wonderment which they have enjoyed, it adds, we are convinced, to their stock of individual happiness, by placing them

them more within the circle of the domestic ties and the natural affections.

Upon the subject of public opinion the reviewer thinks liberally, and we entirely agree with him respecting the influence of the orders of nobility. He remarks that the natural aristocracy of a country cannot be created by laws; for confidence is not a legal privilege, but must be won fairly from the good will of those who have it to grant. "Individuals in affluent circumstances, residing habitually on their estates in the country, and devoting their time without remuneration, to their fellow-citizens, in the municipal and provincial administration on juries, as justices of the peace, supplying the poor with work and the rich with amusement, affording advice and protection to all in inferior condition, liberal in their private transactions with their neighbours, able and willing to defend the rights of the people on all occasions,—those, and those only, are the natural aristocracy of a free country. Such an aristocracy, far from alarming the pride of the people, affords it a continual gratification.

"It is not obnoxious, for it does not govern, continually recruited from the people, by the accession of the great and good, or at least by the skilful and fortunate. This popular aristocracy is indebted for its weight with the crown to its influence with the people, and for that influence to a friendly intercourse with them." These sentiments, we think, are equally wise and well put, and they are the more deserving of attention at home among ourselves, when it is considered how much of late, not only in public transactions, but in the recreation of private society, the aristocracy of this country have been studiously withdrawing themselves from that old and free popularity which was the grace and strength of their ancestors. But to return to the article France: we have perused it with unmingled satisfaction. The sentiments are excellent, the views liberal, and the spirit in which the whole is framed has that temper and moderation which is always desirable in discussions of this nature. The style, also, for the most part, is good; it here and there labours under the defect of a recondite importance, which the author sometimes attaches to particular distinctions; but, upon the whole, it is well entitled to the epithet of a masterly paper.

The second article relates to an important branch of geology, the *Classification of Rocks*, and the subject is treated with that general ability which the Edinburgh Review has always displayed in this science. We need say no more, for in geology this Review, we believe, has always been considered as holding the best principles, and showing a degree of information that has fairly entitled its opinions to respect.

*A Plan for a Commutation of Tithes* has given occasion for the third article. We perfectly agree with the Reviewer, that without entering on the *verata questio* of the expediency or the inexpediency of making a public provision for the support of the church, we consider tithes as the very worst means that could have been devised for that purpose. The subject of commutation is confessedly one of no common importance, both as it affects the interests of the establishment and the country; but we despair of ever seeing it accomplished by any deliberate act of the legislature. It seems to us that the system will continue until the establishment is superseded by the dissenters, and then, and not till then, something equivalent to a commutation may take place. The reviewer, however, handles the subject with ability and candour, and when he states, that "to the credit of the church of England, it ought to be mentioned, that the clergy seldom carry their claim for tithes to its full extent;" we think he states what is perfectly correct, for we do not believe that the English people would *now* submit to such an extortionate tithe system, as that which prevails among the other abuses to which the people of Ireland are subjected. "I have seen the cow," says Mr. Wakefield, speaking of that system, "the favourite cow driven away, accompanied by the sighs, the tears, and the imprecations of a whole family, who were paddling after, through wet and dry, to take their last affectionate farewell of this, their only friend and benefactor, at the pound gate. I have heard, with emotion, that I can scarcely describe, deep curses repeated from village to village, as the cavalcade proceeded. I have witnessed the group pass the domain walls of the opulent grazier, whose numerous herds were cropping the most luxuriant pastures, whilst he was secure from any demand for the tithe of their produce, looking with



with the most unfeeling indifference." The only service that a public writer can do towards the abrogation of this consecrated system of iniquity, is thus to describe its effects in detail.

The Edinburgh Review is certainly renewing its youth: we have here a clever article respecting *Farington's Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds*, not inferior in general ability to the three preceding papers. The critic touches with power and pungency on the different flagrant metaphysical errors of the author, and shows that what is reasonable must be necessarily true or just. His animadversions, leaning towards the Royal Academy, have been long merited. Colleges and courts of all sorts we have ever regarded as the grand asylums of pretension and affectation. But we do think that there never was a congregation of more conceited personages assembled, than at a session of the Royal Academy of London. Hitherto the arts, as ornamental, have made but little progress in this country; they are, as yet, but in their childhood, painting has not got beyond outline, sculpture out of allegory, or architecture above attempts at combination. We want colouring in the first, life in the second, and utility in the third; and, until the attention of our artists in the several branches is directed to the attainment of these essentials, the English school, as it is called, must be considered as inferior to every other that has merited the name of a school. We do not think, however, that the author of the article in the Review, is much acquainted with pictures, and he is certainly not very well versed in the best English, mediocre as they are in respect to the effect of colouring, and that expression which colouring alone can give.

*Burckhardt's Travels in Nubia*, constitute the text of the fifth article. The author was a young Swiss, employed by the African Association, to make discoveries in Africa, and died in the prosecution of his undertaking. "He was better qualified than any other traveller," says the reviewer, "hitherto employed by the association:" yet he does not appear to have been very well acquainted with human nature, for he accompanied the caravans in a condition little better than that of mendicancy, and seems to have been surprized that he was treated with no greater respect than his meanness was calculated to excite. He has not added any thing of

consequence to our previous knowledge of Africa. The reviewer does not seem to have heard that the mouth of the Niger has been discovered. We understand, in addition to the information obtained from the spot, a gentleman in Jamaica, fond of geographical studies, by his own researches, and by the examination of negroes, arrived theoretically at the same conclusion. It would seem, that a little antiquarian lore in matters of this sort, is not unprofitable. We have, ourselves, an atlas, published in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in which the Niger is represented discharging itself by several mouths at the bottom of the great south-west bay of Africa.

Like the Edinburgh Reviewer, we have a great veneration for the literary name of Edgeworth. There is more of a certain genteel good sense about the productions of the celebrated Maria, than about the writings of any other female of which we have any knowledge; but the old gentleman was on rather too good terms with himself, and his daughter, in continuing his memoirs, has amiably forgotten that the public were only interested in the work as the biography of a man, and not at all actuated towards him by that filial affection and reverence which is so graceful in a daughter. The book is too long, and, altogether, not so creditable to the general sound sense and taste for propriety which have hitherto characterized the works of this estimable and patriotic family. The reviewer has evidently treated it with more deference on account of the names it bears, than he would have done had it come equally well written from any other pens.

*The Ettrick Shepherd's Collection of The Jacobite Relics of Scotland*, affords matter for the seventh article; the collection itself consists of the songs and legends of the adherents of the House of Stuart, and was formed under the patronage of the Highland Society of London. Mr. Hogg was not perhaps the best editor that might have been found for this purpose, but the publication is very creditable to his talents. It may lack something on the score of taste, but altogether considering it as a leisure compilation, it will rather tend to spread than diminish his general celebrity. It was not to be expected that a work of this nature would be favourably received by the Edinburgh Review, which

which has almost as violent an antipathy against Jacobite principles as the Quarterly has against Jacobin, and accordingly we find greater stress laid on the defects of Mr. Hogg's work than on its merits. Sir Walter Scott, we have understood, lent his indefatigable hand to the compilation: it will, perhaps, be regretted that he did not undertake the entire business himself. We should add, and we do it with a sentiment of indignation, it appears that the reviewer has a personal dislike to Mr. Hogg, and he employs expressions respecting him which we think, he would not venture to do in conversation. Humour, wit, and satire are fair weapons; but contemptuous language, where it is uncalled for by any moral dereliction, is not only a mark of ill-breeding, but also of a malicious spirit. We would tell this reviewer, with all his airs of wisdom and superiority, that Mr. Hogg has more talent and genius in his little finger than he has in his whole body. In a word the temper of the article is a disgrace to the Edinburgh Review: it would scarcely have done for the Quarterly, had the subject of the work in question been a collection of songs in honour of her persecuted Majesty, and the progress of the French revolution.

The agreeable *Sketch Book*, by *Geoffrey Crayon, Gent. (alias Washington Irving)* has furnished materials for the eighth article. Undoubtedly it is the most gentlemanly work that has yet reached us from the other side of the Atlantic; but there is another, "a Life in Pennsylvania," which we think the production of a superior mind: indeed few works in the English language have of late years appeared written with more terseness and elegance, than the historical memoir alluded to, independent of the general information which it contains. The appearance of the book is, however, ludicrously at variance with its contents. But to return to "the Sketch Book," it is chiefly valuable to the Americans as a work of taste; it must flatter them to see a native production so generally esteemed for the minor intellectual qualities of composition, phraseology and style. In point of merit, Mr. Geoffrey Crayon does not rank above the common scale of ordinary gentlemen, but he has all the good manners, urbanity, and self-possession which the character requires, and more

good humour than many gentlemen have the happiness to possess.

We must refer our readers to the Review itself for the ninth article respecting *the Ancient Laws of the Scandinavians*. The critic is of opinion that among that people the pristine simplicity of the jurisprudence of their forefathers long continued pure and unsullied; for although the land was frequently spoiled, yet still it remained free from extraneous dominion, and the laws were transmitted from age to age equally unimpaired by power, and uncontaminated by learning." Feudality never expanded beyond the germ, neither did the imperial law, nor the canon law acquire any preponderating authority among the Scandinavians. Whilst the judges of Upsala pronounced the doom which had been taught by Odin and the Asi, they disregarded the Decretals and the Pandects. The reviewer proceeds to explain how this happened, to describe its effects, and to supply an historical view of the subject. The paper is interesting to the legal student and the general philosopher; even the antiquary may find in it something both amusing and instructive.

The last article is on *the New Plan of Education for England*. We entirely agree with the reviewer as to the importance of this subject and its objects. Considering the progress which knowledge has made throughout the whole extent of the British empire, it appears to us that some such great and beneficent scheme as that of the new plan of education for England, could not fail to be brought into action. This, however, does not detract from the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Brougham, the merit of which none can more sincerely respect than we do, and when we reflect on some of the dogmas occasionally maintained by that eminent character, we want terms sufficiently strong to express our approbation of the wisdom of his concession to the Church of England, in order that he might be able to carry into effect the plan which is now before the country.

Upon the whole we are better pleased with the contents of the present number of the Edinburgh Review, than we have been with many of the preceding numbers. The selection of subjects is more judicious, and the articles are, if not better written, drawn up with more attention to immediate effect.

For



For the Monthly Magazine.

New and interesting Particulars relative to the RIMA, or BREAD FRUIT TREE (*Artocarpus Incisa*.) By M. LEESON, Officer of Health in the Marine of Rochfort.

IN its botanical relations, the bread fruit tree is a species of the *Artocarpus* genus of Forster. In the sexual system of Linnæus, it is of the *Montecia* *Monandria* tribe, and must not be confounded with a dwarf palm tree, a native of Africa,—which equally bears the name of bread fruit tree. It affords an agreeable sustenance to some tribes north of the Cape. The genus at large comprehends the following species:—1. The bread fruit tree, or jaquier, that forms the object of this notice.—2. The Jaca, or Jaquier of the Indies.—3. The Heterophyllous Jaquier.—4. The shaggy or hairy Jaquier, (*hirsuta*) of Rheedee; and, 5. the Jaquier of the Phillippines. The flowers are monoïe, or male and female, on the same tree. To the *Artocarpus incisa*, other names have been given: *Soccus granosus et linosus*, by Rumph; *Radamochia incisa*, by Thunberg; and *Lidiraps Rimma*, by Commerson. Its title of *Arbor panifera*, indicates its nutritive properties. It has also retained the name of Rima, which it bears in the Malay language. The inhabitants of Amboyna call it kullusutan; those of Java and Madura have named it Soccumbidji kaler, and the natives of Otaheite designate it by the word Ooroo. The stock or trunk, which contains a milky juice, rises to the height of more than forty feet. The wood is soft, yellowish, and light. The trunk is upright, the bark greyish, and in cracks or crevices; its cimex, or top part, ample and round, branches numerous and wide-spreading; the lower ones reach out horizontally. The leaves are pointed, petiolated, very large, and deeply tinged, on each side, with a beautiful green. Each leaf about 18 inches long, and from eight to ten broad. The flowers are succeeded by a savoury fruit, the size of a Cantaloup melon, with a rough surface or coating, and a thick skin; the kernel or food is at first white, but yellowish in its advance to maturity. The fruit grows either adhering to the trunk, or on the large branches, seldom on the smaller ones.

As for the country of the Rima, it has been long known in the Moluccas, in the Marian Isles, and in Celebes; but it seems to have been little appreciated in those climates. It is only since the discovery of the Eastern Islands, in the South Sea, that this tree, or rather a variety of it, has risen to celebrity. The bread fruit tree grows abundantly in those islands, and constitutes a principal resource of the people that inhabit them. It has been transplanted by the Europeans into some of their West India possessions, and it appears to thrive as well as on its natal soil.

The fruit is not the only part of this vegetable which is useful. With the *liber*, or second bark, the Otaheitean composes the *pagnon*, or cloth, that envelopes his body; with the trunk he forms his habitation, as also the funeral morai that is to contain his remains. Some parts of it are used in the construction of his pirogue, or war canoe. The leaves serve for table linen and utensils; over them, he lays his broiled pork and other food, prepared by the branches set on fire. Lastly, from a thick juice, which oozes from the bark when cut into, he makes a sort of glue, that helps certain substances to take very brilliant colours.

Captain Wallis has explained the manner in which the natives of Otaheite and Owarree dress the bread fruit for eating. First, they broil it, placing it in a hole in the earth, containing stones that have been well heated.—Over these, the fruit of the Rima is laid, and the orifice of the cavity is covered with another stone, to prevent the heat from escaping too rapidly. This operation of cooking does not take up much time; there is, generally, as a culinary adjunct to it, a sour fruit, not good in itself, but giving an agreeable flavour to the proper relish of the bread fruit.

The inhabitants, in their fisheries, or at low water, get a multitude of shell fish, which, with the broiled flesh of their hogs, that are common in those islands, make excellent meals, but always served up with the bread of the Rima.

This fruit can only be gathered fresh through eight months of the year; and it requires a certain economical process to keep it in the months of September, October, November, and December.—Each islander prepares a particular instrument of wood, worked with the valve of some mollusca shells, and all the fruit that he can gather, he transforms into a tartish paste, called there, mahie. The paste undergoes a kind

of fermentation, which makes it fit to keep a long time, or till the next gathering. Another precaution consists in the cultivation of the tree, on their hills, where the fruit will hold out when the trees of the plains are exhausted. Such as have been improvident must content themselves with cocoas, which are but rare, or with any sour and disagreeable fruits that they can find.

In its wild state this fruit, covered with a thick pulp, contains oblong grains, somewhat pointed at the two ends, of the size of a common olive. By culture a thick pulp is produced, very white, mealy before ripe, gelatinous and yellowish at maturity; the taste like that of wheat bread, mixed with the artichoke.

Like some other fruits, this has passed from the table of the servants to that of the master; though, at first, intended for the negro slaves, it is occasionally boiled, and preferred to the decoctions of maize, or manioc. It also leaves a sediment well adapted to the making of very palatable pastry.

It would be a practicable measure to dry the bread fruit, cutting it into thin slices, at a slow fire, so as to extract the mucous sugar that it contains. It might then, with the help of hot water, become serviceable to seamen.

Some ancient travellers report that, in their times, the bread fruit tree was a source of subsistence to nations inhabiting the south of Asia. Encomiums have been lavished on it by Dampier, Anson, Wallis, Carteret, Cook, Solander, and others, and more especially within the last 50 years.

Captain Cook's account of it is as follows: "The bread fruit grows on a tree about the size of a small oak; its leaves, of an oval figure, are frequently a foot and a half in length; they are deeply indented, like those of the fig-tree, which they resemble in the consistence, colour, and white milky juice which they emit, when broken into. The fruit is nearly the size and shape of a child's head; the surface is composed of a sort of net-work, covered with a light skin, and there is a core, the size of the handle of a small knife.

"The eatable substance is between the skin and the core; it is as white as snow, and has a consistence somewhat firmer than new bread. Before eating, it is divided into three or four parts, and broiled. The taste, though insipid, gives a relish like that of a crum of

wheat bread, mixed with Jerusalem artichoke."

From the voyage, &c. of Durand, to Senegal, there seems to be another species of this plant in Western Africa: the following are his words: "In the countries about Sierra Leone, there is a bread fruit tree which, at a distance, might be taken for an old apple tree. It grows abundantly in low and sandy districts. The fruit is about the size of a common apple; when fresh, the food is very nourishing, and tastes like gingerbread, but when too old it becomes insipid."

The French, as well as the English, have made voyages to fetch away the plant. Captain Bligh was twice dispatched, by the latter, on this mission. Though deserted by the greater part of his crew, he landed in the Bay of Coupang, after traversing seas of an immense extent, with a few faithful companions, in a slight canoe. There Nelson, the botanist, died, who had the care of the bread fruit plants, and soon after, Riedlé, the head gardener in an expedition to the Austral regions, was interred in a corner of the same land.

The voyager Sonnerat, who was a commissary in the French marine, brought away some plants of the *Jaquier* from the Isle of Luçon, to the Isle of France. The Intendant Poivre carefully superintended their culture, and the plantations prospered. Another variety was introduced by M. Labillardière, into the Isle of France, and it bore fruit, for the first time, in 1800. Transported thence into the West Indies, it was speedily naturalized; but the soil of Cayenne has been uncommonly favourable to its growth and multiplication. The tree thrives also, with due culture, in Jamaica.

If its diffusion were once become general, it is highly probable that the ripe fruit might afford a paste that would be an excellent anti-scorbutic, and prove a substitute for the *kroust* used by seamen. The seeds of the plant may be parched or boiled, like chesnuts; and the taste, though not palatable to Europeans in general, is acceptable to the natives of the Molucca islands, and the Celebes.

The seaman will find the succulent food of the *Rima* to eat more delicious, if he drink with it the emulsive beverage contained in the ligneous coating of the cocoa. But some attentions are requisite in the use; the properties of the fruit are naturally laxative, and if it is eaten



eaten too ripe, the rima may occasion dysenteries, a malady that frequently proves fatal in hot countries.

In the islands of the Pacific, each individual plants about a dozen of these trees for posterity, and this number suffices to prevent a sensible decrease in their growth.

Like the sugar cane and banana tree, which, from culture, have lost the faculty of re-production in their seeds, the bread fruit tree may easily be multiplied by sprigs or slips taken from the root. In Europe, it will only grow in hot-houses; but hopes are indulged, that it may be naturalized in Italy, Sicily, and even in the south of France, and the more so as the buds of the young branches are fortified by a kind of scale covering.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

# CONTEMPORARY AUTHORS.

No. 9.

WORDSWORTH, and the LAKE SCHOOL of POETS.

THESE are men of original, but misdirected minds, whose reputation for novelty and eccentricity of character is now upon the wane, and

“ Their May of life

Fallen into the sear and yellow leaf,” so that we feel ourselves under an obligation of freshening and furbishing up their names, and reminding the literary public, that these advocates for “ legitimate power,” and things as they are, were once young and idle enthusiasts like ourselves, and as little dreaming of becoming poet laureats, lecturers, and tax-gatherers to men in power. But we are in perfect good humour with them about this. So far from charging them with any deliberate act of apostacy, we merely impute it (as they themselves admit, in declining the honour, but not the emoluments, of being sold) to a lamentable want of judgment, and some deficiency in the intellectual vision, which deceived them, either in the formation, or abandonment of principles which they have repeatedly advocated and deserted. In this sense we have made use of the expression of “ men of misdirected minds,” whose errors we are inclined to deplore, rather than to tax them with any turpitude and fawning servility at the foot of power—sins of a deeper dye. We are further confirmed in this belief, by an individual knowledge of their moral and domestic feelings. As husbands, as fathers, and as friends—in the various duties and cha-

rities of private life, we believe them to be characters without a stain: but this will never, of itself, protect men from undergoing a public ordeal. We take an equal right, and we have equal pleasure, in eulogising their individual virtues, as authors, in a *reciprocal admiration* of one another’s genius and talents. We are as happy to do this, as Mr. Coleridge himself, when he sums up the character of his friend Southey, in the following words: “ I know few men who so well deserve the character which an ancient attributes to *Marcus Cato*, namely, that he was likest virtue, in as much as he seemed to act right, not in obedience to any law or outward motive, but by the necessity of a happy nature, which could not act otherwise.”

Without insisting on this comparison of our *gifted* laureat with the incorruptible virtue of *Marcus Cato*, we must observe, that the preceding remarks are intended to remove a load of public infamy from the heads of the authors under discussion, and we think we are in no slight degree intitled to their approbation and to their gratitude, in thus holding them forth to their country, as well-meaning and honest creatures, though deficient in soundness of mind, and correct judgment. An upright, and good-hearted man, will always feel desirous to have his truth and honesty approved, though at the expence of his understanding; and it is only the wretch in soul, who dares to present an intellectual *front of brass*, and laughs behind the shield of tyranny and power, at his own apostate and malignant heart. No: faulty as we are taught to believe these men to be, we cannot lay our hand upon our bosom, and attribute such consummate baseness to the human mind—we cannot suppose that the high-souled and well-principled characters whom, *yesterday*, we admired, and conversed with in the fulness of heart and friendship, are, to-morrow, like the apostate angels, cast into their own proper hell of infamy and despair, for a dereliction of *principle* and duty, and for the sake of a little more *independence*, and selfish power. We know that

“ Aspiring to be Gods if Angels fell,

Aspiring to be angels, men rebel;”

which, of course, means aspiring to become angels, or men of *power*, rather than of angelic goodness. Though we are well acquainted with the alluring nature of this many-headed monster, Power, we repeat, in favour of our authors,

thors, and of human decency and consistency, that we do not suppose them to have been wilfully capable of sacrificing their good name, to the shadow of a little brief authority, dirty love of lucre, and *smiles* of the great. It must be their understandings, and not their hearts, that are implicated in all this; though we are aware of the arguments of some, who are not so charitably inclined as ourselves, to put the best construction upon similar points. On supporting our exculpatory theory with a friend, who betrayed some doubts, but professed himself desirous of seeing them brought off with a verdict of *innocent*, "I grant you," he replied, "that the change of principles affords no proof of apostacy *in itself*, though it be an imputation upon their good sense, and the exercise of a sound discretion; but, when I reflect again, that this change goes hand-in-hand with power and riches, and that *here*, are the former opinions, with the right and freedom of advancing them, laid down for ever—and that *there* is the price of the purchase made—the money exhibited in one hand, and the slave's new directions (I profane not the name of principle) in the other—then, I say, can this man stand free; or, has he not, in the lawyer's phrase, been receiving a *quid pro quo*?" To this we replied, "that supposing a conscientious change of sentiments to have first taken place, would it not be probable, in the natural course of events, that the first-rate abilities and qualifications of such men, would occupy eminent stations in political, as well as literary, institutions—and that some of these might be offices of considerable emolument, though not for this reason preferred." Our friend only answered us with an incredulous smile, as much as to say that we knew better—while we concluded, as we set out, that there were not sufficient grounds to convict them of apostacy; and that the fairest way was to refer them to Heaven, and to their own consciences. Suspicions, he contended, were strong; and he proceeded to mention, as an instance, that he was on intimate terms with a friend and fellow-student of our author's, who exactly agreed with them in their *former* political and literary tenets, but who, having been born independent, and always placed above want, had adhered to his opinions, and could afford to keep a conscience. We merely returned, as suspicions were no proofs,

we were bound to put the best construction on the case; and, with his leave, begged to refer this portion of our subject to some future biographer, or casuist, more skilful in the solution of motives than ourselves.

Having thus offered some observations to justify the characters under consideration, without which we should have considered them too foul and despicable to handle; and having proved our willingness to treat them with candour and impartiality, we shall enter upon a more particular examination and analysis of their respective genius and achievements in the field of literature and poetic fame. We, of course, commence with the patriarch of his race, the father and founder of the New School—the singular, simple-minded, and philosophic Wordsworth. He is a revolutionist and innovator, in the true sense of the word—he is, in fact, the prophet who caught the mantle of the expiring spirit of jacobinism, of which he is now the deadly foe; and transfused a portion of its influence into the breasts of his scholars, who, at first, industriously promoted its growth, and then began to root it out of the hearts in which they had sown it, though at the expence of life itself. They became the advocates of war, and of bloody acts in the time of peace. But we check ourselves, and stand corrected! We were about to describe a revolution in song, rather than in the destiny of nations: but these gentlemen have so far identified themselves with the cause of politics and public events, that we really feel some difficulty in separating the heterogeneous materials of which they are composed. In point of literary acquirements, then, Mr. W. is a man of power, but possesses not the soul of harmony and greatness which constitute a true poet. His power is unwieldy withal—and when he rhymes, it is like that of an elephant, whom his keeper has taught to dance, in spite of nature and the reason of things. Why does he not entitle his excursions disquisitions, and his irregular poems philosophic treatises, and occasional thoughts or essays, upon a variety of subjects? If we only subtract the recurring rhymes, we shall find his poetry to consist of excellent prose—with many fine thoughts, good reflections, judicious reasoning, and pathetic descriptions of nature, and of man. But where is the enthusiasm and fire of a poetic spirit—the audacity of genius, and the beauty and glow of soul which



which await the command of the sons of song? There is an eternal monotony in his style and versification.—His poetic scale is confined to a few jarring notes. He has none of the variety of powers in Byron, nor the lyric strength and beauty of Campbell, nor the picturesque life of Scott, nor the elegance and sweetness of Moore—but he is a dull and prosing philosopher, who tags together precepts and reflections, like the Golden Rules of Pythagoras, in verse; and we read them because they are strange and new, and like nothing else in nature or in books. He composes, in this simple and prosaic method, for the best reason in the world—in truth, he cannot write in any other. Whenever he incroaches upon the real language of poetry, he produces sad stuff. His wings are no sooner spread than, like a tame goose, he comes bump to the ground. Yet, like all other young authors, he *began* to write in the language of nature and common sense, though in this he did not succeed. “It may be exemplified,” as his friend Coleridge observes, “together with the harsh and obscure construction, in which he more often offended,” in the following lines, taken from his earliest productions, “The Evening Walk, and the Descriptive Sketches,” in which pathos and simplicity strongly vie with each other for the victory—to wit,

“Mid stormy vapours ever driving by,  
Where ospreys, cormorants, and herons  
cry,  
Where hardly given the hopeless waste to  
cheer,  
Denied the bread of life, the foodful ear,  
Dwindles the pear on Autumn’s latest  
spray,  
And apple sickens pale in Summer’s ray;  
Ev’n here Content has fix’d her smiling  
reign  
With Independence, child of high dis-  
dain.”

We should be at a loss to recognize this for the poetry of Mr. W. in his maturer days—there is nothing of the character nor the manner. It bears the common stamp of poetic expression, and it is not of the best; but it is curious, inasmuch as it is the natural style of Mr. W. before he discovered that he should not stand high among his contemporaries, if he measured himself by the same standard and rules of writing as they. What must he, therefore, do, to render himself notorious and disrespected; as a gentleman, in pursuit of fame once declared it his intention to become as soon as possible? He *simply*

contended, that as real poetry, and a poetic language were not consonant to *his* genius, they must be radically wrong; and he immediately cried out for a reformation in our poetic diction, declaring, that though truth of passion, and dramatic propriety, might excuse the use of figures and metaphors in our elder poets, when stript of their justifying reasons, and converted into mere artifices of connection or ornament, they constituted the characteristic falsity in the style of the moderns. Full of this ingenious theory, he applied himself, like Swift, to the study of polite conversation, in the vulgar; and soon informed us, in his preface to the “*Lyrical Ballads*,” that rustic life (particularly low and rustic life) was especially favourable to the formation of a more natural and human diction. On the strength of this, and on this foundation only, he forthwith proceeded “to build the lofty rhyme”—and, for a period of twenty years, has systematically persevered, in spite of admonition and criticism, to employ clowns, waggoners, and shepherds, in the erection of his rustic monument:

Exegi monumentum ære perennius—  
and we wish that he would now sit down and enjoy his fame, without running any further risk of destroying its foundation, by adding to the weight of the superstructure. As a specimen of Mr. Coleridge’s criticism upon his friend, and of his own elaborate style, we shall quote a passage from his “*Biographia*.”

“During the last year of my residence at Cambridge, I became acquainted with Mr. Wordsworth’s first publication, entitled, “*Descriptive Sketches*,” and seldom, if ever, was the emergence of an original poetic genius, above the literary horizon, more evidently announced. In the form, style, and manner of the whole poem, and in the structure of the particular lines and periods, there is an *harshness* and *acerbity*, connected and combined with words and images *all a-glow*, which might recall those products of the vegetable world, where gorgeous blossoms rise out of the hard and thorny rind and shell, within which the rich fruit was *elaborating*. The language was not only peculiar and strong, but, at times, *knotty* and *contorted*, as by its own impatient strength; while the novelty and struggling crowd of images, acting in conjunction with the *difficulties* of the style, demanded always a greater closeness of attention than poetry, (at all

all events descriptive poetry) has a right to claim. It not *seldom*, therefore, justified the complaint of obscurity." These harsh and knotty opinions of Mr. C. on his friend, are pretty conclusive of the justness of our preceding observations.

If such are the sentiments of his admirers, he must not be surprised, that those who cannot enter into the meaning and spirit of his new poetic faith, are still harder of belief. If any thing further were required to set the matter at rest, as to the absurdity and childishness of the scheme, we have only to apply once more to Mr. C., who expressly states—"A friend, whose *talents* I hold in the highest respect, but whose *judgment* and strong sound sense I have had almost continued occasion to *revere*, making the *usual* complaints to me concerning both the style and subjects of Mr. Wordsworth's minor poems, I admitted, that there were some few of the tales and incidents, in which I could not *myself find a sufficient cause for their having been recorded in metre.*" Now, if any thing more bitter and insulting to the character and genius of a poet, could possibly be advanced, we should be glad to know what it is? To inform a man that he writes such sad stuff, that it is not fit to be put even into rhyme, is, to say the least of it, a little hard and unfeeling—and what the partiality of friendship might well conceal. Though we certainly do not entertain so high an opinion of Mr. W.'s poetry as some, we cannot go so far as Mr. C. in his last accusation of him. His poetry is, undoubtedly, prosaic, but it is not quite prose, as Mr. C. would have us to believe. In this sweeping severity of criticism, and its effects upon his poor friend, we might apply to Mr. C. his translation of the epithet of Mendelssohn upon Kant, viz. "the all-be-crushing, or, rather, the all-to-nothing-be-crushing Coleridge"—for we should have thought Mr. W. could hardly have survived such a knock-down argument on his reputation, from the friend who had taken up the critical cudgels in his defence. *We* have never denied that Mr. W. is a man of superior powers of mind, and something of a poet, and that many of his pieces *are* worthy of being recorded in metre, whatever his friends may think to the contrary—and we shall quote in support of this opinion, a portion of the poem, called the "Thorn," on which Mr. C. makes

an elaborate critique. It will be found to run thus :

"Why, rack your brain—tis all in vain,  
I'll tell you every thing I know;  
But to the thorn and to the pond,  
Which is a little way beyond,  
I wish that you would go:  
Perhaps when you are at the place,  
You something of her tale may trace.  
I'll give you the best help I can,  
Before you up the mountain go;  
Up to the dreary mountain top,  
I'll tell you all I know.

'Tis now some two and twenty years,  
Since she (her name is Martha Ray)  
Gave, with a maiden's true good-will,  
Her company to Stephen Hill;  
And she was blithe and gay,  
And she was happy, happy still,  
Whene'er she thought of Stephen Hill.

And they had fixed the wedding day,  
The morning that must wed *them both*;  
But Stephen, to another maid,  
Had sworn another oath;  
And with this other maid to church,  
Unthinking Stephen went—  
Poor Martha, on that woeful day  
A pang of pitiless dismay  
Into her soul was sent:  
A fire was kindled in her breast,  
Which might not burn itself to rest."

\* \* \* \* \*

But we think this will be sufficient to disprove Mr. C.'s assertion, that he cannot see why Mr. W. should put some of his poems into metre.—And in a future paper we will consider the causes which gave birth to the "New School," and the share which our authors took in its establishment.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine*  
SIR,

**I** FIND myself called upon to explain my last address to you, on punctuation, although my intention was to avoid saying any more on that subject, as being one of too great an extent, and requiring the establishment of too many preliminaries, amid the universal prevalence of the errors, absurdities, and false principles of prosody, disseminated by Murray's, and nearly all other grammars and writings, on that subject, that have preceded and followed it, to be satisfactorily treated within the limits of a communication to a Monthly Miscellany.

In the first place I submit, that my remarks will not bear the interpretation put upon them by Mr. Wright, in his reply, inserted in your Number for August, page 33, and that it was the rules



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rules only, and those who follow them, if any such there be, and by no means your correspondent, that I intended to hold up to ridicule.

Mr. Wright says, "if Mr. G. asserts that *points* are not necessary in composition and reading, this I deny."—Why should he make such a supposition as this? What I said was, that the just expression of the points, in reading written language, did "not depend upon the observance of *rests* at all;" giving to the word *rest* the same signification that it has in music; and meaning that it is not always necessary, where a point occurs, to express that point by a pause in speech, or *cessation of vocal utterance*, which is implied in the direction to "stop whilst we count one, two, three, &c." This assertion I was justified in making, by the fact which I had in view when I made it, that we frequently, and with a marked increase of force and impressiveness, make *no rest* at all where a point is written, and properly written, whether comma, semicolon, colon, or period; but, in lieu thereof, dwell upon the last word of the clause, preceding the point, till the instant arrives when the vocal organs must turn to the first word of the next clause. I shall illustrate this presently.

1. Helen is grave and | dull. Eliza is sprightly and gay.
2. Helen is grave & | dull. Miss Eliza is sprightly and gay.
3. Helen is grave & | melancholy. Eliza is sprightly and gay.
4. Helen is grave & | melancholy. Miss Eliza is sprightly & gay.
5. Helen is grave and | dull. | Phebe is sprightly and gay.

If the first, second, and fifth of these examples be read, in the manner alluded to in the former part of the present communication, the voice will dwell on the *l*, of the word *dull*, till the commencement of the following word, and no *rest* will be made; but, if they are read in a less impressive manner, a rest or pause takes place between the words *dull* and *Eliza*, in the first example; which rest is abridged, in the second, by the time necessary for pronouncing the word *Miss*, and is extended, in the fifth, by changing *Eliza* for *Phœbe*, and thereby getting rid of all intervening unemphatic words and syllables. In the third and fourth examples, the word *melancholy* does not admit of being read by dwelling upon any part of it to fill up a rest.

Whether the point used in the middle of each of the above examples be a period, as I have written it, or whether it be a colon or a semicolon, is, in most cases, a matter of indifference; the foregoing remarks are equally applica-

But suppose that, instead of thus dwelling on the last word preceding the point, we make a rest or stop; then the length of that rest will depend, not only on the nature of the words preceding the stop, but also upon the nature and arrangement of those that follow it. This is an assertion that will probably startle your correspondent; I shall, therefore, endeavour to illustrate it, by an experiment or example.

Let the following sentences be recited in any smooth and flowing style of delivery, either slow or rapid, such as would be given to them in natural discourse. Then the times occupied by the recital of the whole of each example respectively will be found to be precisely equal; and so will those taken up by the delivery of the middle of each example, from the commencement of the last emphatic syllable of the first clause to that of the first emphatic syllable after the point; although in the second example, there be an additional word introduced into that space; and although, in the third, there be three additional syllables, in the same space; and, in the fourth, there is an extra word besides three extra syllables; whilst, in the fifth, the whole space is occupied by a single word of one syllable.

ble: and no one will make any difference in the recital whether it be one or another of those points.

A great deal more might be here said, and other examples might be easily given, to shew that the mere changing the place of a word will contract or extend the duration of a pause; but I trust that the above will be found sufficient; and am afraid of trespassing on the patience of your readers, and of excluding more valuable matter.

What now becomes of stopping to count one, two, three; and of the position that "the proportion between the pauses should be ever invariable?" How can that proportion remain unchanged when one of the points may, frequently, be used for the other, without any change in the sense or in the manner of reading the sentence? How can that proportion, whether of one, two, three, four, or of one, two, four, eight, be invariable, when any one of

the four points is liable to be increased or diminished, in one and the same style of delivery, by the introduction or substitution of other words, or by a mere change in their position? To pronounce the word "miss," in the second example, must take as much time as to "count one;"—and three "melancholy" syllables, with a "miss," in the fourth, must considerably diminish the time allotted to a semicolon or period; and yet, we are told, that there is the "same proportion between all the stops!" This is told, too, with as much authority and confidence as if it were really true, and capable of experimental proof, or of mathematical demonstration, instead of being a mere fanciful theory unsupported by any reality whatever.

Your correspondent will still say that I do not "come to the point," that I give no rules for the observance of pauses in reading, I am not at present building up; I am pulling down. I hope on some future occasion to enter more fully into the subject. But to return to the remainder of Mr. W.'s reply.

Mr. Wright says, that I "ought not to have assumed that he was a novice that would stop mechanically and tell one, two, three, &c. as regularly as the clock moves." I did not make that assumption, for I would not do him the injustice to suppose that he observed either his own rule or Mr. Murray's; but I certainly had a right to make it; for what is a rule worth if it is not to be observed?

I said in my last, speaking of my definition of rhyme, that a different one might perhaps have been given, "if the true principles of prosody were generally known." Mr. Wright thinks I meant to say *fully* instead of *generally* known, and asks "what had the general knowledge of the subject to do with his definition?" To this I answer that the true principles of prosody not being "generally known," too many previous definitions would have been required, if I had given the other definition of rhyme which was then passing in my mind; and that, therefore, I did not mean to say *fully* known.

With respect to using *versum* for *versus*, it was, like Mr. Wright's *your's* for *yours*, in his reply, a slip of the pen or an error of the press; I know not which. But why should it be singular in me to use the word *line*, in my definition, instead of *verse*, when my ob-

ject was to be as clear as possible? I have now here said that *verse* was the preferable word. I merely observed that it was a trifling objection to Murray's grammar that it was there used for *line*, as its original signification was probably the same.

I am happy to find that I have no objection to answer against my definition of rhyme; and shall be glad to see Mr. Wright's promised observations on that subject.

W. GREEN.

Hans Town, 14 Sept. 1820.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,  
SIR,

IN addition to the endeavours of the Academy at Dijon, to abolish duelling, mentioned in your Miscellany, 1st April, I am happy to find exertions are making elsewhere for the same laudable purpose. It will appear by the following extract from the *London Chronicle*, (Wednesday, March 29, 1820,) that legislative measures are taking, which if carried into execution will probably stop this mode of committing murder in places subject to the law. "A bill has passed its third reading in the legislature of Alabama, to take effect from the 1st day of March next, which subjects the party engaged in a duel, to three months imprisonment and a fine of 2000 dollars, one half to go to the public treasury, the other half to the informer. The offender to give security for his good behaviour for two years, and to be disqualified from holding any office in the state, and for being a member of either house of the general assembly. The bill requires every officer of state to take an oath that he has not since the passing of this act, violated its provisions, and that he will not during his continuance therein."

The requiring an oath from the officers of state, will perhaps, be of no use: if the other clauses are strictly attended to they appear sufficient.

April, 1820.

A. O. C.

ERRATUM.—In page 200, for "I agree as to the modes, &c." read, "I mean, as to the modes, &c."

For the Monthly Magazine.  
Interesting ACCOUNTS respecting PIT-CAIRN'S ISLAND.

THE first of the subjoined accounts is a letter from Captain Henderson, of the ship *Hercules*, addressed to the editor of the *Calcutta Journal*, dated 15th July, 1819.

The second is the narrative of a Tahitian woman, transmitted to a gentleman



man of Sydney (New South Wales) from the Society Islands, and published in the Sydney Gazette of 17th July, 1819.

# I. CAPT. HENDERSON'S NARRATIVE.

In looking over Capt. Bligh's narrative of his voyage in the boat, I observe he says: "The secrecy of this mutiny is beyond all conception. Thirteen of the party who were with me had always lived among the people; yet neither they, nor the messmates of Christian, Steward, Haywood, and Young, had ever observed any circumstance to give them suspicion of what was going on."

The conversation that I had with old Adams, while on shore at Pitcairn's Island, will set this at rest: but I shall give you the history of my intercourse with these islanders as it occurred.

We made Pitcairn's Island on the morning of the 18th of January, 1819, and I make it to lie in lat.  $25^{\circ} 58'$  south, long.  $130^{\circ} 23'$  west, nearly the same as Sir Thomas Staines. On getting within two or three miles of the shore, we observed a boat coming off, which was very small, being one given to them by an American that had touched at the island about eighteen months before. On approaching us the first thing they asked was whether the ship was a man of war or a merchantman, American or English? On being answered that she was a trading ship under British colours from India, they came on board, nine in number, all young men.

After breakfast I went on shore, at 7 A.M., and was received on the rocks by old Mr. Adams, and all the other inhabitants of the island; but not before the islanders that were in the boat with me had given a shout or cry peculiar to themselves, to signify my being a friend. I delivered to Adams the box of books from the Missionary Society in London, and a letter from Adams's brother, who is still living at Wapping in London. I read this letter to him, giving him a description of his family, mentioning the death of one sister, and prosperity of another. This affected him much, and he often repeated that he never expected to see this day, or indeed one of his countrymen more.

I then ascended the rocks, and was led through groves of bread-fruit, cocoa-nut, plantain, and what they called the tea-tree, till we reached their village, forming an oblong square. Their dwellings are all of wood, and very ingeniously contrived, so as to be shifted at pleasure, and were uncommonly clean. They had also built one or two

houses with second stories since the frigates were there.

The following particulars were related to me by Adams, respecting the mutiny of the *Bounty*; and I believe it to be correct, as old Adams said several times to me, "You shall hear nothing from me but the truth."

A few days after leaving Otaheite, while still to windward of the Friendly Islands, Christian and Capt. Bligh had a quarrel before Capt. B. went to bed. When Christian came on deck in the middle watch, he called one of the quarter-masters named Quintal, aft, and said he wanted to leave the ship, as the conduct of the captain was insupportable, and wished Quintal to assist in making a raft of the spare spars, as he was determined to leave the ship, and did not wish to distress the crew or thwart the voyage by taking any body away with him. Quintal remonstrated, and said if he went all would go, and proposed to seize the captain and turn him off in the long boat; which was agreed to by the whole watch then on deck, and put into execution immediately.

Adams was in his hammock at this time, and he belonged to the watch below, which was called up one by one, told what had taken place, and asked whether they would go or stay, leaving it entirely to themselves, no force being used to any one but Capt. Bligh.

They went to one of the islands, Tubi, to make a settlement, but could not agree with the natives. The majority were then disposed to steer for Otaheite, and there they went, taking with them two of the natives who would not leave them.

When they arrived at Otaheite, the stores, sails, and all other moveable articles, were shared out among the crew. The *Bounty* fell to the lot of Christian and eight others, who after taking on board live stock, women, the two natives of Tubi, and two of Otaheite, left the island in the night, Christian not acquainting any person where he was going, until out of sight of the island. He then communicated his intention to his ship-mates, who approved of his determination, and then steered for Pitcairn's Island, where they landed all the useful articles from the *Bounty*, and set her on fire off the north-east end of the island, to prevent being discovered; but she drove on shore before she was entirely consumed, though there is not a vestige of her now to be

be seen. They carried their precautions so far, as even to destroy all the dogs, for fear the barking of these animals might at any future time betray them.

About four years after they landed on the island, one of their wives died, which was Williams's. The rest agreed to give him one of the black females, or natives of Otaheite, as a wife, to supply the place of his former one; and this caused the first disturbance on the island, and the consequent death of Christian and four others, viz. Brown, Martin, John Mills, and John Williams, as also two of the Otaheitans. Christian was the first, who was shot while at work in his yam plantation.

The next disturbance took place about three years afterwards, and arose from one of the remaining Otaheitans refusing to work: but he was killed before he could do much mischief, except his wounding old Adams in the right shoulder. He attempted indeed after this to knock his brains out: but Adams being a strong man, parried off the blow, having his left hand much shattered, and losing his fore-finger. Before he could repeat this blow Quintal dispatched the first Otaheitan, and the other, his companion, ran off to the woods: but coming back a few days afterwards, the women killed him in the night, while asleep, as they were afraid he might treacherously kill some of the Englishmen, to whom they were more attached than to their countrymen. Thus only four Englishmen were left, of whom one went mad and drowned himself, and two died natural deaths; "the last, about eighteen years ago, leaving me," says Adams, "to bring up their children, which I have done in the most Christian-like manner my means would allow."—They say a prayer in the morning, one at noon, and another at night, and never omit asking a blessing, or returning thanks at meals.

Adams is now fifty-seven years of age; has three daughters and one son; the last is about fourteen years old. The whole of this little community are in number forty-five, including men, women and children. Christian left three sons, who are now all alive on the island. They have had two births since the frigates were there: they were then forty-three, and now forty-eight, as stated by Sir Thomas Staines. Adams said this must have been a mistake, as no deaths had occurred since the ships left them. They have plenty of fowls,

goats, and hogs, on the island, and I left them a ram, two ewes, and a lamb of the South American breed; as well as some potatoes, wheat, and paddy, for cultivation; with such other useful articles as the ship afforded.

Adams reads the Bible to the islanders every Sunday evening; but he has not been able to get any of them to learn to read, for want of a spelling-book, of which he had only a few leaves. Their greatest want was implements for agriculture, mechanic tools, and cooking utensils, of which we could only supply them with our pitch-pot, one or two spades, and a saw, with a few knives and forks, some plates, a few pair of shoes, and the reading-glass of my sextant for old Adams, whose sight was failing.

There are five Otaheitan women, and old Adams, that alone remain of the original settlers. Two ships had been seen from the island before the frigates appeared; but although they were near enough to see the people on board them, and made signs to them from the shore, they did not land. There were no canoes built on the island at that time, so that they could not go off.

These are the principal facts with which my memory furnishes me at present; but I hope I shall be able to give you a better description of the island and its inhabitants when I return again to Calcutta.

#### *NARRATIVE of a TAHEITAN WOMAN.*

The following account I have just received from a Taheitan woman, who was the wife of Isaac Madden, one of the mutineers. She has been apparently a good-looking woman in her time, but now begins to bear the marks of age. She is marked on the left arm A. S. 1789, which was done by Adam Smith, to whom she attached herself at first, and sailed with him both before and after the ship was taken. She has lately arrived hither in the King George from Nugahiva, at which place she was left by an American ship, the captain of which took her from Pitcairn's Island to the Spanish main, and afterwards left her at Nugahiva. She has resided at Nugahiva about three months, and it is more than double that time since she left Pitcairn's Island.

When Fletcher Christian cut his cable and left Taheite, the following persons were on board the *Bounty*: Fletcher Christian, John Main, Bill McKoy, Billy Brown, Jack Williams, Neddy Young, Isaac Madden, Matt or Matthew,



thew, and Adam Smith—*nine Europeans*. Tiernua Nain (a boy,) and Manarii—*Taheitans*. Tarara, a *Raiotean*, and Oher and Titahiti, *Tubuans*.—The *Taheitan women* were Manatua, Christian's wife; Vahineatua, Main's wife; Teio, the wife of M'Koy, who was accompanied by her little daughter; Sarah Teatuanirea, Brown's wife; Faahota, Williams's wife; Terrura, Young's wife; Teehuleatuaonoa or Jenny, Madden's wife, before-mentioned; Obuarei, Adam Smith's wife; Tevarua, Matt's wife; Toofaiti, Tararo's wife; Mareva, common to the two *Taheitans*; and Tinafarnea, common to the two *Tubuans*.

In their passage to Pitcairn's Island they fell in with a low Lagoon island, which they call Vivini, where they got birds, eggs, and cocoa-nuts. They also passed between two mountainous islands, but the wind was so strong they could not land.

When they arrived at Pitcairn's Island they ran the ship ashore. Fletcher Christian wanted to preserve the ship, but Matt said, "No, we shall be discovered;" so they burnt her. The island is small; has but one mountain, which is not high, but flat and fit for cultivation. They put up temporary houses of the leaves of tea, and afterwards more durable ones thatched with the palm, as at Taheite. They found the bread-fruit there, and all were busily engaged in planting yams, taro, plantains, and aute, of which they made cloth. The account this woman gives of their proceedings in this new country is very amusing to the *Taheitans*. Neddy Young taught them to distil spirits from the tea root. They made small canoes, and caught many fish. They climbed the precipices of the mountain, and got birds and eggs in abundance.

In the mean time many children were born. Christian had a daughter, Mary, and two sons, Charles and Friday. John Main had two children, Betsy and John. Bill M'Koy had Sam and Kate. Neddy Young had no children by his own wife; but by Tararo, the wife of the *Raiotean*, he had three sons, George, Robert, and William. Matt has had five children, Matt, Jenny, Arthur, Sarah, and a young one that died when seven days old. Adam Smith has Dinah, Eliza, Hannah, and George, by his wife. The *Taheitans*, &c. have left no children. Jack Williams's wife died of a scrophulous disease, which

broke out in her neck. The Europeans took the three women belonging to the natives, Taofaiti, Mareva, and Tinafarnea, and cast lots for them, and the lot falling upon Toafaiti, she was taken from Tararo and given to Jack Williams. Tararo wept at parting with his wife, and was very angry. He studied revenge, but was discovered, and Oher and he were shot. Titahiti was put in irons for some time, and afterwards released; when he and his wife lived with Madden, and wrought for him.

Titahiti, Niau, Teimua, and Manarii still studied revenge: and having laid their plan, when the women were gone to the mountain for birds, and the Europeans were scattered, they shot Christian, Main, Brown, Williams, and Madden. Adam Smith was wounded in the hand and face, but escaped with his life. Ned Young's life was saved by his wife; and the other women, and M'Koy and Matt fled to the mountain.

Inflamed with drinking the raw new spirit they distilled, and fired with jealousy, Manarii killed Tiemua, by firing three shots through his body. The Europeans and women killed Manarii in return: Niau, getting a view of M'Koy, shot at him. Two of the women went, under pretence of seeing if he was killed, and made friends with him. They laid their plan, and at night Niau was killed by Young. Taheiti, the only remaining native man, was dreadfully afraid of being killed; but Young took a solemn oath that he would not kill him. The women, however, killed him in revenge for the death of their husbands. Old Matt, in a drunken fit, declaring that he would kill F. Christian, and all the English that remained, was put to death in his turn. Old M'Koy, mad with drink, plunged into the sea and drowned himself; and Ned Young died of a disease that broke out in his breast. Adam Smith, therefore, is the only survivor of the Europeans. Several of the women also are dead. Obuarei and Tavarua fell from the precipice when getting birds. Teatubitea died of the dropsy, and Vahineatua was killed, being pierced by a goat in her bowels when she was with child. The others were still alive when the women left.

The descendants of the Europeans, for there are no descendants of the natives, are very numerous. Of Christian's family, Mary Christian remains unmarried. Charley Christian married Sarah, the daughter of Teio. She has borne him Fletcher, Charley, and Sarah, and

and was with child again. Friday Christian has got Teraura, formerly the wife of Ned Young. She has borne him Joe, Charley, Polly, Peggy, and Mary. All these descendants of Christian, together with Manatua, or old Mrs. Christian, yet survive. John Main was killed by falling from the rocks. Betsy Main is the wife of young Matt, and has borne him two sons, Matt and John. Sam M-Koy has taken Sarah Matt, and has by her Sam and M-Koy. Kate M-Koy is the wife of Arthur Matt, and they have children, Arthur, Billy, and Joe. Dinah Smith is the wife of Edward Matt by Teraura. She has a young son.

They have hogs and fowls, and are very diligent in cultivating the ground. They dress their food like the Taheitans, having no boilers. They make cloth, and clothe themselves like the Taheitans, the men with the maro and tibuta, the women with the paren and tibuta. They have sent away their still, the fruitful cause of so much mischief, in the American that called last; and they have obtained a boat from him, which greatly adds to their comfort. The women work hard in cultivating the ground, &c. This woman's hands are quite hard with work. They have a place of worship, and old Adam Smith officiates three times every Sabbath. He prays extempore, but does not read. Their ceremonies of marriage, baptism, and at funerals, are very simple. It does not appear that any of the people have learnt to read. The first settlers discouraged the Taheitan language, and promoted the speaking English. This woman, however, can speak neither English nor Taheitan, but a jumble of both. They speak of seeing two ships some years ago, which kept in the offing, and did not come near the island, except Master Folger, as they call him, and the two King's ships; they have seen no ship till the American that brought away Jenny. Jenny says they would all like to come to Taheiti or Eimao. We were thinking that they would be a great acquisition at Opunohu, alongside of the sugar works, as they have been accustomed to labour, for the Taheitans will not labour for any payment.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

PERMIT me, in answer to your correspondent of April last, page 323, to inform him, that the pas-

sage in Walker's Gazetteer, occurs also in Bourn's, but without any reference to authority, though the last mentioned compiler has added greatly to the utility of such, by almost constant reference to voluminous works, where additional information might be acquired. He, however, has added a passage from Logan, which every Briton should have engraved on his memory, and there probably your enquirer would receive a satisfactory answer.

I have not an opportunity of consulting Manning's History of Surry, edited by Mr. Bray, but I think he has mentioned an island in the Thames, called Charter Island.

A. C. R.

RECENT TOUR from SHREWSBURY to HOLYHEAD, by MR. J. E. BOWMAN, of WELSHPOOL.

(Continued from p. 115.)

AFTER leaving the valley, and passing the cottage and dairy of the late Lady Penrhyn, hid among ornamental plantations, the traveller enters upon beautifully undulated and fertile country, full of attractions to the enquiring mind. The views are very rich and extensive, and embrace, on the one hand, the whole range of the Carnarvonshire mountains with the opening into Nant Francon; and on the other, the country about Bangor, the Menai Straits, and the wooded shore of Anglesea, the grounds of Plas Newydd and Column erected in honour of the Marquis of Anglesea; Beaumaris, the Irish Sea, Puffin's Island, the promontories of Great Orme's Head, and Penmaen-mawr, &c. &c. Though several entire lines of new road are already completed, between Nant Francon and Bangor Ferry, much yet remains undone; and the extensive improvements now carrying on in various places, render it impossible, by a rapid glance, to give any detailed account of them. They meet the eye on every side; hills levelled or cut through, embankments raised, several fine bridges thrown across the high banks of the Ogwen, and other alterations, give a very lively idea of its future complete state. I shall therefore copy Mr. Telford's modest and brief account of them in his Report to the Select Committee of the House of Commons:

"From the present road at Llon-issa (about a mile south of Llandegai.) instead of proceeding as at present, between the rail-road and the gulf of the Ogwen,



Ogwen, and afterwards by a circuitous hilly route, and again crossing the river; a new line crosses the river Ogwen, and passes along the northern side, in a more direct course, upon drier ground, more exposed to the sun and in the vicinity of better materials, until it meets the present road again near Ogwen bank. This is a distance of about three miles and 189 yards, and includes one arch of 60 feet span, one of 40, one of 20, and one of 10 feet.—Again, from opposite Port Penrhyn, across the deep dingle to the Llandegai improvement. This new line is a distance of about 1,249 yards, includes a bridge and high embankment. The Hill at the Penrhyn Arms, is to be cut down.”

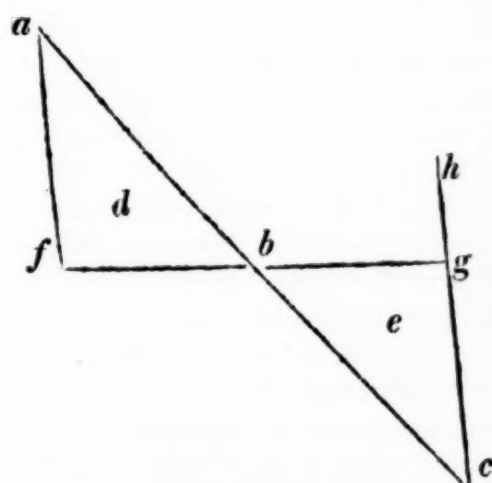
In addition to these extensive public improvements, Mr. Pennant, who inherits the public spirit and munificence of his noble predecessor, has just finished at his own expense, an entire new line of road, forming a new junction with the Chester road, which commences opposite the avenue gate leading to Penrhyn Castle, and, avoiding the village of Llandegai, re-enters the Conway road at Tal-y-Bont bridge; thus escaping the steep and dangerous hill leading from the village.

Before we leave this interesting district, we must take a hasty view of the extensive Slate Quarries which are seen on the south side the road soon after leaving Nant Francon; and which have proved a mine of wealth, and contributed to give a new face to the whole country. The late lord Penrhyn, in the true spirit of commercial enterprise, opened the Quarry to a much greater extent than formerly, gave employment to several hundred hands, erected sawing mills with contiguous offices and cottages, laid down a railway to Port Penrhyn, a line of six miles, in the course of which are four inclined planes, and formed or enlarged the commodious harbour there, where vessels of from 3 to 400 tons burden resort to convey the slates and slate-blocks to every part of the empire.

Strangers will be much gratified by a walk up to the Quarry, the perpendicular sides of which, shewing the strata of slate, extend to a great height and surround a novel and busy scene. A railway and water-trough are elevated on pillars of slate, along which the material is conveyed to the sheds and sawing mill, from the excavations in which it is blasted. During the explo-

sions, a noise like distant thunder proceeds from these excavations. A number of sheds are placed round about, where the various operations of splitting, sizing, squaring, &c. &c. are performed with great dexterity and dispatch. These sheds, with the cottages, walls, fences, roads, &c. are all formed of the refuse slate, and present a singular appearance. The sawing mill is at a little distance from the quarry, where the blocks are squared into lengths for grave-stones, steps, chimney-pieces, &c. the saws are without teeth, and make their way through the blocks by friction, assisted by sharp sand and water, with which they are constantly supplied. A manufactory for writing-slates, ink-stands, &c. is near the Port. The activity and bustle visible every where in this neighbourhood, the respectable houses and cottages of the persons connected with the works, the pretty village and church of Llandegai (lately improved and beautified,) Penrhyn Castle, Lime Grove, and the numerous vessels lying at Port Penrhyn, added to the many natural beauties of a highly cultivated country, abounding in rich land and sea views, all combine to leave a lasting impression on the mind of a stranger, which is not a little strengthened by the contrast it exhibits to the wild and awful solitudes from which he has just emerged.

Before entirely leaving the new road, I will briefly describe the usual method of making it, which a reference to the following figure may serve to illustrate:—



Suppose the diagonal line *a, b, c*, to be the sloping side of the hill along which the road is to be carried; the surveyor, having ascertained the level, cuts a line in the centre at *b*, and measures 15 feet upwards towards *a*, then cuts down the bank *d*, and with the rubbish fills up the hollow *e*, making thereby a level surface of 30 feet for the road, shown by the

the horizontal line *f, b, g*. A wall is then built up on the lower side, *c, h*, to secure the road from giving way, and on the upper also, if the hill is of earth, loose stones, or other crumbling material. The height of the stone-wall fences from *g* to *h* averages about 5 feet, but varies according to the local circumstances and situations. Where the stone is very rough and angular, the fences are built with lime mortar, but in general this has not been necessary, and the coping only is secured by this cement. They are every where firm and substantial, and built by a guage. I may here observe that the Welch rocks are generally more or less of a shistose or shaly nature, tolerably compact when first blasted, but soon separating into lamina, and finally crumbling by the action of the elements. Rocks of this character are called by zoologists secondary, because they are supposed to be of more recent formation than granite, and often contain the organic remains of animals and vegetables. In searching for the metallic or sulphuric cubes already mentioned, I saw several impressions of shells in the stone.

It would be unreasonable to expect the expensive improvements along the whole line could be effected, without imposing additional tolls upon travellers who are so essentially benefited by them; particularly when it is considered, that in addition to the vast sums laid out upon the road, the new Commissioners have to pay off a very heavy debt of £15,000, part of which must be discharged immediately. They have also, besides the interest of the debt, to pay annually to the Llanrwst and Oswestry Trusts, upwards of £225, to repair branch roads. They have, therefore, been compelled to avail themselves of the powers vested in them, to advance the tolls. It is to be observed, that very little additional toll is charged upon carts and waggon horses, being only an increase of 1s. 2d. for each horse from Llangollen to Bangor. The whole advance upon a pair of carriage horses from Shrewsbury to Bangor is 12s. and it should be observed that no double tolls are now charged on Sundays; nor is a ticket given at any of the gates beyond Oswestry. When the present state of the road is compared with what it was a few years ago, surely no gentleman can have reason to complain of paying an extra 12s. for travelling from Shrewsbury to Bangor; which he must

more than save in wear and tear of his carriage, and an abridgment of other expences. On the contrary, it may be hoped that all who have witnessed the superior state of the road, and experienced the advantages and comforts of travelling along it, will rather be disposed to use their influence to see the improvements introduced into their own neighbourhood, that a spirit of emulation may be excited, which in a few years may change the appearance of our turnpike roads; and that Magistrates and Commissioners may be convinced that a liberal and judicious application of the monies at their disposal, under a due attention to circumstances, is preferable to that parsimonious and negligent system which too generally prevails. Why should not a company of individuals engage to make a public highway to afford every facility of communication, as well as they do navigable canals and rail-roads. The one we have now been traveling will probably, in a few years, instead of being an expence to Government, produce a handsome revenue.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

DESCRIPTION of new QUADRUPEDS on the MISSOURI, with anecdotes of INDIAN HUNTING.

**I**N a topographical description of the western territories in the United States, appears a curious journal of M. Le Raye, which contains notices relative to some new quadrupeds of the region of Missouri.

M. Le Raye is a Canadian merchant, who went on a trading speculation to the nation of the Osages, but was taken prisoner by a party of the Sioux, then at war with the Osages. The work to which this journal is an appendage, has been but lately printed at Boston, though the time of M. Le Raye's remaining a prisoner was from October 23d, 1804, to April 26th, 1805.

It appears that in that time, M. Le Raye had an opportunity of seeing several nations on both sides of the Missouri, such as the Ricaras, the Mandans, the Flat Heads, &c. He was allowed once to accompany a party of hunters of the tribe of Menitures or Big Bellies, into the plain of the Yellow Stone River and into the upper meadows of the Missouri, near the Rock Mountains. Here he explored some new and unknown animals of those countries; his observations, with those of Captains Lewis and Clarke, appear to form all that has hitherto been published relative to



to that region. Among other facts and reflections, interesting for geography and natural history, the following passages may be selected.

"During our stay the natives killed a deer, of the species called long-tailed. It was longer than the red deer, of a browner colour, and had a white belly; the horns short, slender and rather flat; the tail nearly 18 inches in length. They were very numerous in those plains.

"In the plains called Dog's Meadows, was found a species of animal smaller than the grey fox, with erect and pointed ears, and a head almost exactly like that of a dog; tail small and slender, and of a brown colour. He digs his holes in a light clay soil, which also serve as a receptacle for a little spotted serpent, called by the Indians, the guardian of the dog. All their nations have this dog in great veneration, and the tribe of the Pierced Noses entertain a superstitious notion that the human race has sprung from this dog and the castor.

"On the river of the Sioux, they frequently kill a deer called the mule deer. It is smaller and of a deeper colour than the red deer, with large branching horns, ears very large, tail about five inches in length, covered with a very short black hair, except at the extremity, which carries a tuft of long hair of the same colour.

"In the meadows of the river of the Sioux, is seen a species of the badger, with a head much resembling that of the dog; legs short and very big, in proportion to the body; long and very strong claws to penetrate the earth; hair a dark brown, body rather bigger than a hedge-hog, tail altogether like that animal's. Lies buried in his holes.

"On the yellow stone river we killed several sheep of the Rock Mountains. The male or ram of the mountains is much larger than the female, and has horns much longer. The horns of the male that we killed, were three inches in length, and five in diameter, on a level or even with the head. This animal stands higher and has a larger body than the deer. He is covered with a soft brown hair, gradually changing towards the belly, which is entirely white. The horns pretty much like those of the domestic ram or sheep, and like them turned and thrown backwards, but with many rugged knots; tail like that of the red deer. Legs and feet like those of the sheep, but the upper part

rather longer. The animal is extremely nimble, and scales the crevices of the rocks with so much ease that he thereby escapes the wolves and his other enemies. His flesh is reckoned as good as that of the deer.

"Our hunting was directed against the buffalo, the mountain sheep and the goat. One party was sent to scale the top of the mountains and pass to the other side, while others were scrambling up to surround the game on all sides. As soon as a signal was given by those who had reached the top, we all set up a shout from the deep grass wherein we were inclosed, when the frightened animals in their flight rushed down from the tops of the rocks, and falling on stones at the bottom of the precipices, we killed above sixty. Some of them fell from a height of 200 feet, others, near the foot of the mountain, escaped. It took us several days to prepare and season the meat, which was cut into small slices, and dried in the sun, or over a slow fire.

"We also killed a wild cat that resembled our domestic cat, and was about the same size. Its hair was of a pale colour; the tail almost as long as the body. Though small, it is very ferocious, and will sometimes kill the goats and the sheep, by throwing itself on their necks and gnawing away the nerves and arteries till they fall; after which, it sucks their blood.

"One of the Indians killed a very beautiful wild cat, larger by half than the domestic cat: its hair was long and uncommonly beautiful, spotted with white and black, on a ground of brilliant yellow. The hair of the belly a palish yellow: the tail about two feet in length. On the whole, the finest fur that I have ever seen."

The other quadrupeds which M. Le Raye observed, but which he has not described, were the castor, the otter, the ermine, the martin, the wild spotted cat, the white bear, the black bear, the rabbit, the lynx, the mountain cat and the fox.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*On the Actual state of the FINE ARTS, PAINTING, SCULPTURE, and STATUARY, in FRANCE; written in Paris, by DAVID CAREY, esq.*

I NOW proceed to say a word on Sculpture and Statuary. France, and particularly Paris, abounds in the finest works of the chisel. The marble presents the images of life wherever you tread

tread or turn your eyes. It is delightful thus to see an artificial creation rising around; and of course where the works of the greatest masters adorn the halls, saloons, and gardens, and excite the warmest feelings of admiration and emulation, it is not difficult to persuade one's self of the reality of the scene. Many of the churches are rich in sculptures and statues. The effects of them in such places on the mind of strangers must be productive of a singular nature, for the taste that prevails in the execution of these pieces of workmanship is as much at variance with decency as the pictures from the heathen mythology. I know not exactly whether the exhibition of these statues is favourable to the enthusiasm of devotion in the minds of the pious spectators, but for my own part, at least, I experienced a sentiment not altogether in unison with awe, on first beholding the statues of some of the saints and holy persons exhibiting on the altars, and before adoring multitudes of both sexes, the proportions and appearances that are deemed necessary for the display of art. The church of St. Sulpice is ornamented with statues of Jesus Christ, St. Paul, St. Peter and St. John the Evangelist, in the observation of which, the eye is only pleased with the superiority of the workmanship. In the sculpturing and bas reliefs, there is as much to admire and less to condemn. Where the subject is accordant with the solemnity of the places, great talent is usually shown in an endearing light, and much interest excited. In Notre Dame, the architecture of which is heavy and monastic, and the inside of which is rich in sculpture, tapestry, and paintings, there is a high altar of white marble, ornamented with bas reliefs of the interment of Jesus, which are exceedingly beautiful.

I have already observed that the public gardens and promenades are thickly interspersed with statues which are perpetually giving offence to the modest eye. The palaces and private saloons have also a plenteous share of these ornamental inmates. Cupids and Psyches and Venuses, and Amorous Jupiters in embodied marble or other material, solicit observation and admiration in every house and room; but the great object of this art of presenting to us the human figure, seems to be overlooked in its general use and application in France. The art, it must be admitted, exists in high perfection in France, but

its original object and best end is abused. Stones and medals are the true, because unchanging and permanent, historical registers of the world. The obdurate marble or molten brass receives from the hand of the statuary the form of Alexander, of Socrates, of Caesar, or Virgil. To the benefit of this art we owe the pleasure of beholding and conversing, as it were, face to face with those who were the ornaments and blessings of past ages, and of having before our eyes the most illustrious examples of antiquity, to lead us on in the paths of glory and honour, and to incite us to the performance of virtuous and heroic actions. This was the original design of this noble invention, and what procured it so universal a reception in the world; but alas! how shamefully is it everywhere perverted and abased! Instead of attempting to convey to us the speaking countenances of remarkable men—of giving and perpetuating the amiable features of the patrons and protectors of virtue, teaching us to remember that “it was thus they looked and thus they smiled,” and in this attitude they won the attention or commanded the admiration of the world, we are in general presented with nothing but groupes of indecent figures, representations from the licentious fancies of the Greek and Roman poets, and exhibitions of nature, over which decorum should draw the veil. I am far from thinking we ought to discard entirely all profane history, or banish from our schools those master-pieces of antiquity which are still remaining, as unworthy of imitation. The fine statues and paintings at Versailles, the Luxembourg, and of other royal palaces, were certainly designed for so many public schools of education, for the encouragement of arts, and to refine the taste of the age; nor can we too much admire these excellent models: but on the other hand it argues a strange perversion of taste, to be pleased with nothing but copies of the manners of a licentious age, or of the imperfections of art, when discretion was unknown or disregarded, or at least, not so requisite as at present. If we must continue to imitate the ancients, let us do it discreetly and without slavishness. Pope and Addison studied the Greek and Roman authors to form their taste, but did not, therefore, judge it necessary to imitate them in every particular. They borrowed beauty, but thought for themselves. So ought it to be with statuary



tuaries and painters. It is disgusting to be eternally harping upon Apollo, Venus, Diana, Hercules, Faunus, and such useless representations.

What can be more inconsistent with correct taste and propriety, than to disfigure the walks and gardens consecrated to innocent recreation, and the enjoyment of the sweets of nature, with the representation of monsters and unheard-of crimes? If you walk, for example, into the garden of the Tuileries, which has been adorned, at a vast expense, with a great number of statues; it is natural to suppose that such a profusion of the finest marble, carved by the most ingenious artists, was designed to convey some useful lessons of instruction; but how are you disappointed when you find the most exquisite labour and the most enormous expense have been thrown away upon objects that have very little in them to demand or deserve attention, on dogs, fawns, Venuses squatting on a turtle, centaurs, wild boars, satyrs, and all the monstrosities in the metamorphoses. In one place you have Saturn carrying off Cybele, as an example of virtue to the crowds that surround the circular basin; in another frequented and delicious walk you are introduced to the orgies of Bacchus, or the rape of Orithya by Boreas; and here, and at every quarter, you are presented with some adventure contrary to those rules of modesty and decency which ought to be preserved, not only in private families, but also in public.

This misapplication of a noble, an interesting, and instructive art, is not confined to France. Our own specimens of excellence in this kind of labour are too often endeavours to rival the same pernicious examples. Nothing is more generally talked of amongst us than taste, though I think a better proof of it might be given, if instead of the immoral examples exhibited from mythology, and the unnatural metamorphoses which we see attempted to be perpetuated in resemblance, our public places, galleries, and gardens were made to yield a more rational entertainment, by exhibiting to us such figures and representations as might serve to improve our understandings, or perpetuate the memory of great and useful examples. What a fund of pleasure and instruction might we reap at the same time from a spacious portico, garden, or gallery, where we might take a survey of all our most famous patriots,

statesmen, or warriors; of those who have been most conspicuous in the learned world, most ingenious in mechanics, or signalized themselves and enriched their country by improvements in science or commerce. It is provoking to see lives of industry and ingenious labour spent in delineating Cephalus's dog Lælaps, some god or demon or dragon, more horribly imagined than that of Wantley, whilst Newton and Locke are thought unworthy of a statue, and we are left to gather conceptions of the persons from their histories, of almost all those who have conferred the greatest degree of benefit upon us by their discoveries and indefatigable industry. If it be such advantage that we should have the marbles of Greece to copy from, it might be also of some utility to imitate some part of the manners of the Greeks. At Athens, the public places were crowded with the statues of the most celebrated philosophers, wise lawgivers, renowned warriors, orators, painters, architects, and other famous men. As the people walked along they could point to Solon, to Socrates, to Plato, or to Aristotle; at almost every step in the public squares, and streets of Athens, an useful lesson in morality or history might be learnt. Thus every one became acquainted with the remarkable persons and things of former ages; and the honours thus paid to the memory of those who had distinguished themselves in their several ranks and stations, were so many motives of encouragement to others to exert themselves in their respective occupations and professions, to the utmost of their abilities, in order to obtain a niche in this temple of fame. Can we help blushing to think of the contrast which our present liberal and enlightened times afford to such a picture? Instead of such an accumulated mass of incentives to noble action in the first capital of the world, we are "presented with a universal blank." An empty title sometimes, but seldom, endeavours to add distinction to worth or talent, and pensions and sinecures supply the place of the laurel and of universal approbation, to genius or ability, when they will become the defenders of corruption and the sycophantic flatterers of power. But no statues or busts rise in our days to the incorruptible friends of national liberty; the statue of Andrew Marvel would be a novelty in any of our public places, and Hampden and Sidney live but in our

histories. Even the gloomy portals of Westminster Abbey are shut to the remains of all who have not obtained the privilege of rotting in honoured ground, by some affinity to titular nobility, or by some particulars in their conduct that have recommended them to the possessors of power, stained their well-earned glories by servility at a court, or gained a triumph by misapplied eloquence to a minister or a faction.

I may add that the finest production of modern skill in the art of carving in marble, which I witnessed in France, or have seen elsewhere, was a small statue of a dying Magdalene by Canova, which I was permitted to view in the house of the Marquis de Somerive, a nobleman, whose taste and collection of fine works are well known and acknowledged in Paris. The Marquis has an apartment fitted up for the display of this exquisite production alone. The effects of shame and distress on the shrinking victim of misfortune, the shrivelling of the once pure and beautiful skin at the approach of the destroyer of all charms, the look of grief and remorse, and the posture of the body which the limbs can no longer sustain, and therefore falls down and rests on the hams, are all imagined and executed with a delicacy and truth that excite astonishment and pleasure. Here the labours of the artist afford a fine moral lesson which is not lost upon the heart, and the eye is made the medium of instruction to the understanding, instead of the channel of corruption to the mind, and a cause of excitement to the most dangerous passions.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*Nautical Observations made during a late VOYAGE on the COAST of AFRICA.*

FROM a Memoir by M. Roussin, captain in the naval service of France, (inserted in the *Annales Maritimes*, &c.) it appears that the western coast of Africa, which has been so much frequented since the establishment of the sugar colonies, in that part of the world relative to which nautical information is the most defective and erroneous. The navigation thither has been conducted on documents merely of fact and practical. This assertion is confirmed in the description of the coast of Africa, published September 26th, 1814, by the General Depot of the Marine, at Paris, and its authenticity cannot be doubted. Such data relative to the hydrography of the western coasts of Africa, by pre-

ceding navigators are here declared to be either unintelligible or not to be depended upon. The remark applies also to the charts, plans, labours, &c. of foreigners, as well as the French, with whom the depot of the marine was in a habit of correspondence. With one exception, the Journal de Borda, the depot had no means whatever of constructing a satisfactory chart of the coasts of Africa, or of purging such as were extant from the dreadful errors with which they abounded.

In 1814, on the re-establishment of peace, the general depot, desirous to obtain charts and documents respecting the said coast, proposed a voyage of survey, the officers to be provided with correct instruments adapted to the strict methods now in use, in the business of hydrography. On the recovery of the French establishments in Senegal, the Corvette *La Baiadère*, a king's ship, was equipped at Rochefort for the above destination.

The events of 1815, created some delay, during which, no other nation had undertaken the task; but in December 1816, the project was resumed, and the Aviso *Le Levrier* was added to *La Baiadère*. The conduct of the expedition was entrusted to M. Roussin, with instructions, to observe in the drawing up of his charts, no other documents than such as his own surveys should furnish.

I quitted, says Capt. Roussin, the port of Rochefort in January, 1817, and was fourteen days at St. Croix in Teneriffe, where we rectified some mistakes of the latitude and longitude. In the seas to the south of the Canaries we made search for a rock or shoal, marked as dangerous in all the ancient charts, by the name of the Danger of Van Keulen; this, with another to the south of it, we sought for in a multitude of different directions, and to me it appears evident that there are none such.

On the 25th of February we were within four miles of the coast of Africa, on the parallel of 23 degrees, &c. north, and in sight of the sandy downs of Cintra. Here, according to instructions, our labours were to commence. Borda's journal of this coast did not extend beyond Cape Bojador. This was the last point that he observed, and of course, there was no doubt respecting its position. In commencing our labours at the Downs of Cintra, we left a lacune or void space of seventy-seven leagues between Borda's and our surveys, unexplored. On our return, I recommended



recommended a second voyage, to explore the intermediate coast, and it was agreed to. I was again employed, and claim the merit for myself and country, of having now established a knowledge of the coasts of Africa, from the Straits of Gibraltar to the Isles De Loss. My collection of charts I assert to be the first that is complete and accurate, for all the space comprised between the two limits.

Our first voyage comprehended, in a space of 210 leagues, a great part of the coast, west of the Desert of Zaarha, from the Bays of Cintra and Tribulation, to the Magdalen Isles, with the island, road, and entire bay of Goree. The second voyage comprises the details of the coast from Cape Naze to the Isles of Loss inclusive. This survey takes in the total, interior and exterior, of the Bissagos, an immense Archipelago, altogether unknown, I will venture to say, to our times.

Numberless difficulties occurred in the prosecution of this design, among which was the thick fog, or haze, that prevails almost all the year, on these coasts. It is produced by the sands which the winds raise from the deserts. So long as the winds keep a direction nearly parallel to the coast, the haze reaches only a little distance beyond it, but when the *harmattan* takes place (in January, February, March, and often even in April) the sands brought directly from the interior, by this wind, which blows from NE. to ENE. spread through the atmosphere and rise to a great height, forming tornadoes, with a thick smoke, like that which succeeds a strong explosion. All objects are then obscured on land, the sight will not reach a mile, nor can any star be discerned in the sky, unless it be thirty degrees above the horizon. Other difficulties arose from the nature of the coast, which is low and full of shoals, so that it was like a voyage of discovery, and little better than sailing in seas altogether unknown.

Another obstacle no less considerable, and which may partly account for the contradictory data of our predecessors, arose from certain geographical circumstances, and the influence they have on astronomical observations. This part of the coast of Africa being situated between the equator and the tropic of our hemisphere, and our survey taking place from February to July, the sun appeared in our zenith, several times in one and the same maritime campaign

or expedition. He was very often, therefore, too much elevated above the horizon for us to obtain the meridian altitude by a single observation, and so to get the latitude exactly. We provided against this as well as we could by altitudes taken near the meridian, but the extreme heat habitual to these sandy tracts, almost under water, gave rise to a phenomenon that might almost be termed permanent, and which altered the distances of the stars from the horizon, in spite of our endeavours to ascertain them. It was an horizontal refraction so strong, and at the same time, so irregular, that it not only prevented our calculating altitudes within eight or nine minutes, but we even could not be sure of keeping it steady during the time of observation.

This source of error is attended with another difficulty, that it is not even liable to be suspected; it is only discernible to observers, whose labours form a regular uninterrupted series with all the parts in mutual connection.

The Island of Goree, as described by Captain Roussin, in the *Annales Maritimes*, &c.

Goree is nothing but a rock, whose greatest length from NW. to SE. is about 400 fathoms, and its breadth 167. It is a volcanic production, consisting of basalt and sand, of the same nature as the Magdalen Isles and Cape Mancel, from which it might seem to have been dis severed. Its south part, elevated about 500 feet above the sea, is the loftiest; this may be seen at the distance of five or six leagues. The rest of the island descends rather abruptly, and the north point is no otherwise noticeable than for the batteries and particular buildings which cover it. It is in the north-east quarter of the island, between the north point and the reverse, or back of the south mountain, that we scale the landing place, in a little sandy cove, indented by nature on the shore.

The island of Goree produces nothing either for the subsistence or comfort of the inhabitants; the two springs at the foot of the rock in the south, would scarcely suffice for the consumption of two families. The inhabitants, of course, are obliged to procure every description of food, wood, and water from the Continent. Ships that touch at Goree must not expect to find resources in abundance, but in time of war, they would have due protection.

if

if fortifications well planned were to second the advantages derivable from its form and position.

The road of Goree is to the NE. of the island, but there is good anchorage in a space of more than 1500 fathoms, in all the part included between the NW. and the E. of the landing-place. This road, sheltered from all the winds from SSW. to ENE. by N. is perfectly secure, during eight months of the years, from the 1st of November to the 1st of July. In the bad season, the storms from the SW. are dangerous. The best anchorage, in both seasons, for large vessels is at the distance of 800 toises from the landing place; in this position the bottom is a very firm clay, with  $12\frac{1}{2}$  fathom water. Whatever quarter the wind may be in, it is easy getting under sail.

The watering of Goree and of such ships as arrive at the island, is about 3000 toises to the NW. of the road. Several pits have been dug in the sand on the shore, near a marshy district, and a negro village called Hann. This water is neither agreeable nor very wholesome; it cannot be drunk till filtered and acidulated, or at least, seasoned by red hot balls. The creek of the watering place abounds in fish, in such numbers, that there is a constant resource for whatever ships may touch there. Fuel is purchased from the blacks of Dacar, and small oxen may be had on the neighbouring coast, for six or eight piastres a-piece. The Magdalen Isles consist of an islet and certain reddish rocks, altogether destitute of vegetation.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**T**HE recent multiplication of domestic calamities, demand the most capacious mind to embrace them. It is difficult to unravel at any time the complexity of political embarrassment, but those of our country, caused by paper money and a government of chicane, are most intricate; upon the cause of pauperism (only to be considered) multifarious and discrepant opinions exist, and perhaps more upon its removal.

Eulogy can hardly find adequate terms to express the benevolence of the provisional committee, and duly appreciate their meritorious endeavours to mitigate the misery of the people; but with the utmost deference to them and their secretary, Mr. Wills, I beg leave

to state, that instead of "affording small portions of land for the cultivation of the leisure hours of the peasant and his family, will be found to be the means of restoring the independence to this so long depressed portion of society," the cause has been inequality and enormity of taxation: I was formerly much of the above opinion, but a recent and argumentative publication has convinced me of my former error.\*

Taxes are allowed to be enormous, the rich even complain of their weight, but if they fall so heavy upon the rich man, who has his thousands a year, what must they be upon the poor man, who wants as many necessaries, and is taxed for them in the same proportion? It is equality of taxation upon inequality of ability to pay, or the richest and the poorest pay alike upon excised articles, and all the necessaries of life. The just and self-evident case of the new system of Finance, is to tax all in proportion to their ability to pay; and it is most satisfactorily demonstrated that those that have much ought to pay more than those that have little; the equity of this alone is not proved, as it would have been inoperative if an adequate remedy had not been proposed at the same time, in the introduction of a new plan of taxation, that would lower the poor rates to a nominal amount, employ the industry of the country, and restore its decayed energies.

Before I conclude, I beg leave to repeat that pauperism has been principally caused by an erroneous and unequal system of taxation, and by the introduction of one more equitable, would be chiefly removed.

COMMON REASON.

London, Oct. 6 1820.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ERSKINIANA.—No. III.

*Consisting of Political Principles and of Specimens of ELOQUENCE, from LORD ERSKINE'S SPEECHES at the BAR.*

OLD AGE.

**T**HE best consolation of age is in counting up the number of our descendants: carrying down the name and honour of our house to future times.

SUPPRESSING OPINIONS.

It is impossible to subdue the human mind by making war against opinions;

\* Vide "Principles of an equitable and efficient system of Finance, by H. Wilkinson."



it may succeed for a season, but the end thereof is death. Milton has truly said that a forbidden book is a spark of truth that flies up in the face of him who seeks to tread it out, and that a government which seeks its safety in the suppression of the press, by sanguinary penalties, is like the gentleman who heightened the wall of his park to keep out the crows. The human mind cannot be imprisoned, it is impassive and immortal: reform, therefore, the abuses which obscure the constitution, and I will answer for its safety. Above all other things let men feel and enjoy the impartial protection of mild and equal laws.—*Paine's Trial*.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Statesmen have, in all ages, distracted governments by their ambition; parties will always create animosities, and sometimes confusion by their discordant interests; tumults will occasionally arise out of the best of human passions, in the best ordered states; but where an enlightened and faithful administration of justice exists in any country, that country may be said to be secure. It has pleased God to give us a long reign of that security in England. Indeed, if I were to be asked what it is which peculiarly distinguishes this nation from the other nations of the world, I should say that it is in her courts she sits above them; that it is to her judicial system she owes the stability of all her other institutions: her inhabitants have for ages lived contented under her laws, because they have lived in safety.—*Ibid*.

#### INDIA.

The unhappy people of India, feeble and effeminate as they are from the softness of their climate, and subdued and broken as they have been by the knavery and strength of civilization, still occasionally start up in all the vigour and intelligence of insulted nature: to be governed at all, they must be governed with a rod of iron: and our empire in the east would have been long ago lost to Great Britain, if civil skill and military prowess had not united their efforts to support an authority which Heaven never gave, by means which it never can sanction.

Gentlemen, I think I can observe that you are touched with this way of considering the subject, and I can account for it. I have not been considering it through the cold medium of books, but have been speaking of man and his nature, and of human dominion,

from what I have seen of them myself amongst reluctant nations submitting to our authority. I know what they feel, and how such feelings can alone be suppressed. I have heard them in my youth from a naked savage, in the indignant character of a prince surrounded by his subjects, addressing the governor of a British colony, holding a bundle of sticks in his hand, as the notes of his unlettered eloquence. Who is it, (said the jealous ruler over the desert, encroached upon by the ruthless foot of English adventure) Who is it that causes this river to rise in the high mountains, and to empty itself into the ocean? Who is it that causes to blow the loud winds of winter, and that calms them again in the summer? Who is it that rears up the shade of those lofty forests, and blasts them with the quick lightning at his pleasure? The same being who gave a country to you on the other side of the waters, gave ours to us: and by this title we will defend it, said the warrior, throwing down his tomahawk upon the ground, and raising the war sound of his nation.

These are the feelings of subjugated man all round the globe; and depend upon it nothing but fear will controul where it is vain to look for affection. These reflections are the only antidote to those anathemas of super-human eloquence, which have lately shaken these walls that surround us.—*Stockdale's Trial*.

#### PARENTAL AFFECTION.

When children, by a woman lost for ever to the husband, by the arts of the adulterer, are begotten in the unsuspected days of virtue and happiness, there remains a consolation, mixed indeed with the most painful reflections, yet a consolation still. But what is the plaintiff's situation? He does not know at what time this heavy calamity fell upon him—he is tortured with the most afflicting of all human sensations. When he looks at the children whom he is by law bound to protect and provide for, and from whose existence he ought to receive the delightful return which the union of instinct and reason has provided for the continuation of the world; he knows not whether he is lavishing his fondness and affection upon his own children, or upon the seed of a villain, sown in the bed of his honour and his delight. He starts back with horror, when instead of seeing his own image reflected from their infant features, he thinks he sees the destroyer

destroyer of his happiness—a midnight robber introduced into his house, under professions of friendship and brotherhood, a plunderer not in the repositories of his treasure, which may be supplied or lived without—but there where he had garnered up his hopes—where-withal he must live, or bear no life.

#### CONNUBIAL AFFECTION.

But there are other wrongs which cannot be estimated in money: you cannot minister to a mind diseased: you cannot redress a man who is wronged beyond the possibility of redress: the law has no means of restoring to him what he has lost: God himself, as he has constituted human nature, has no means of alleviating such an injury as the one I have brought before you. While the sensibilities, affections and feelings he has given to man, remain, it is impossible to heal a wound which strikes so deep into the soul. When you have given to a plaintiff, in damages, all that figures can number, it is as nothing: he goes away hanging down his head in sorrow, accompanied by his wretched family, dispirited and dejected. Nevertheless the law has given a civil action for adultery, and strange to say it has given nothing else.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

HAVING vindicated the political principles of the late Dr. Caleb Evans, of Bristol, from the aspersion of Mr. SOUTHEY in his *Life of Wesley*, I proceed to notice the imputation of disloyalty to the body of Protestant Dissenters. Dr. Evans and Dr. Richard Price, along with their several admirers, are branded by the biographer with a distaste for monarchy, and a predilection for mob-government! This is a common calumny which they themselves repelled with indignation. Dr. Evans, indeed, has a spirited paragraph on the subject. The Protestant dissenters have been the invariable friends of the Brunswick family. In the memorable rebellion of 1745, their ministers (including Dr. Doddridge himself) were found at their post—some buckling on their armour and leading their bands to victory! But were the charge of *disloyalty* ever so true, Mr. SOUTHEY ought to have been the last man to reproach the lovers of liberty on the subject. From him they are entitled to compassion and lenity. He might be made amenable for a portion of their delinquency. They may have lent a

too credulous ear to the strains of the poet-laureat in his *JOAN of ARC*, where *KINGS* as well as *Bishops* are swept away with the besom of destruction. The lines occur in *the vision of the Maid of Orleans*: they are these—most awful is the punishment—

They entered now a large and lofty *DOME*,  
On whose black marble sides a dim drear  
light

Struggled with darkness from the unfrequent  
lamp.

Enthroned around—the *murderers* of man-  
kind!

*MONARCHS* the great, the glorious, the au-  
gust—

Each bearing on his brow a *crown of fire*,  
Sat stern and silent! Nimrod he was there,  
First *KING*—the mighty hunter, and that  
chief

Who did belie his mother's fame that so  
He might be called young Ammon. In this  
court

Cæsar was crowned—accurst liberticide  
And he who murdered Tully, that cold vil-  
lain

Octavius—tho' the *courtly minion's* lyre  
Hath hymned his praise—tho' Maro sung to  
him,

And when death levelled to original clay  
The royal carcase—*Flattery* fawning low,  
Fell at his feet and worshipped the new God!  
Titus was here the conqueror of the Jews,  
He the delight of human kind misnamed.  
Cæsars and soldiers—emperors and kings—  
Here they were *ALL*—all who for glory  
fought,

Here in *the court* of *GLORY* reaping now  
The meed they merited!

But in perusing this summary condemnation of monarchs and prelates, we must not visit the sins of the epic poet with an excessive severity. With him, to use the language of scripture, *Old things are passed away, and behold all things are become new!* Judging from the subsequent paragraph in the *Life of Wesley*, Mr. SOUTHEY may be pronounced an illuminated and zealous member of the Church of England. "Nor are the advantages inconsiderable which *WE* enjoy over our Protestant brethren who walk in the *bye-paths* of *SECTARIANISM*! It has been in the error of attributing an undue importance to some particular point that *sects* have generally originated. They contemplate a part instead of the whole—They split the rays of truth, and see only one of the prismatic colours, while the members of *THE NATIONAL CHURCH* live in the light!"

From this and similar passages, a sectarian reviewer suspects that Mr. SOUTHEY is not *born again*. Be this as it may—for I determine no man's spiritual



spiritual condition—the recognition of the fact is left to his own better judgment. It happens, however, unfortunately that the *poet laureat* should have had for his early instructor a *sectarian* teacher, the late Rev. William Foot, of pious memory; and that the first time I had the honour of seeing Mr. Southey, was at a *sectarian* place of worship, hearing the celebrated Robert Hall, of Leicester! I take leave of the biographer of Mr. Wesley, hoping that he will evince the superiority of his “living in the light,” by striving to lessen the accursed empire of bigotry, and thus exhibit a more diffusive benevolence towards mankind. Most assuredly that is the only *true* religion within or without the pale of the Established Church, whence emanates a spirit of kindness, nurturing at all times and on all occasions, the pure and emblazoned lamp of CHRISTIAN CHARITY.

Islington, Oct. 6. 1820. J. EVANS.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

IN your last number, you favoured us with “An account of several of the most important Culinary Vegetables of the interior of the Russian empire, with remarks upon their cultivation, and their application to the purposes of life,” by Dr. Harrison, of the Caledonian Horticultural Society; the information it conveys is great and interesting, and would be useful, if the learned Doctor would inform us where the seeds of the different vegetables could be procured, and whether the species were ever cultivated in England, with an account of their production.

Cambridge, Aug. 12, 1820. N.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

PERMIT me, through the medium of your Miscellany, to reply once more to the arguments which are used by T. K., against pawnbrokers.

In his last favour in February's Magazine, he informs me that he gives up all hopes of convincing ME of the erroneousness of my opinions on the subject of pawnbroking, and that henceforth he means to address the public. I have better hopes of his opinions on pawnbrokers, and his crude notions on morality, and beg leave to request his attention to a few more words before we part.

There are many persons who after

having expressed an opinion on a subject, and having taking an unfavourable view it, think it beneath their character to retract a syllable of what they have advanced; this conduct fixes itself so strongly on the mind, that in time it becomes a disease. Some have only one idea on a subject, but this one is sufficient to give a colouring to the whole, “as all looks yellow to the jaundiced eye.” In T. K.'s last letter he has given the public a repetition of the same sentiments as were contained in his first, without establishing a single assertion he made, or controverting or disproving any thing I advanced.

He terms pawnbroking an *unlawful trade*, but in what *sense* he can possibly use the word *unlawful*, I am at a loss to discover. The trade has been sanctioned and regulated by several acts of parliament for nearly a century, in England, and in Italy, France, and various other countries, considerably before that time. I know of no other way of making a trade lawful, but by making a law to sanction and regulate it; and there cannot be a greater absurdity after it has received this sanction, than to call it unlawful. A gaming house is an unlawful institution in England, but in some countries they are permitted and regulated, and there they are lawful. Lotteries, which are certainly as much gaming as playing with dice, when the wants of the government require it, are made lawful by an act of parliament.

The poor seem still to be *viewed* by T. K. and *spoken* of with peculiar severity. You have *one* system of morality for them, and *one* for the rich; the same action in *one* is not so immoral as in the other. A person anticipating their gains, is, in his opinion, guilty of an immoral act, but *especially* so among the lower classes. I readily grant that such an act may be a very *imprudent* one, but it certainly does not follow that it is *immoral* because it is *imprudent*; for instance, a person in an unguarded moment might disclose the secrets of another, which might greatly injure the party, which would be highly imprudent but not immoral; now if any shew of turpitude existed in the act of anticipating one's gains, the darker shade of guilt must lie on the side of the rich, who have the advantage of a superior education to the poor, various sources of acquiring information and knowledge, the means of indulging in the

the various luxuries and enjoyments of life and the advantages of daily examples, of that *pure* morality which exists among the *higher classes*. It follows, therefore, *a fortiori* from all the causes, that the rich ought to possess more prudence and foresight than can possibly fall to the lot of the poor. If the act is *malum in se*, which I do not admit, it must apply equally to all classes of society.

T.K. mentions what was perfectly well known to every one before, that there are many instances of people saving small sums till they accumulated to a large one; one person out of ten thousand perhaps might be found to have resolution enough to deprive themselves of every indulgence and comfort of life for many years, to gratify a sordid and solitary disposition of scraping a few pounds together; but are such characters to be held up for imitation to the world? What says the great Lavater—"I know not which of these two I should most wish to avoid, the scoffer at virtue and religion, who with heartless villany butchers innocence and truth; or the pietist who crawls, groans, blubbers, and secretly says to gold, 'thou art my hope,' and to his belly, 'thou art my God'."

T.K. has viewed the dark side only of the picture in the trade of pawnbroking—he has brought forward the abuses only, which indiscreet people may make of the trade; and, after having warmed his imagination with the phantom he has himself created, he *pronounces*, with a tolerable share of vanity and arrogance, his dreadful anathema, like his Holiness the Pope. "Now, if pawnbroking holds out this temptation, and affords facilities to persons of this turn and disposition of mind, to spend what they ought not, I do not hesitate to *pronounce* it a most demoralizing principle, and that such a trade is morally wrong." After this thundering proof, as Dean Swift says, in the Tale of a Tub, one would *suppose* not another word could be urged on the subject—but I cannot yet subscribe to his opinion. He mistakes the abuses of the trade for the principles. He might, with equal *soundness* of argument say, the *sale* of wine, spirits, and beer, holds out a temptation, and affords facilities to persons who have a turn and disposition of mind of drinking to excess, to spend what they ought not, and that the trade is

morally wrong—and what would follow of course, would be, that what was morally wrong should be entirely suppressed. The plain state of his argument is this—*some* people get drunk with wine, spirits, or beer. Ergo—all people ought to be prevented from drinking wine, spirits, or beer. *Some* people make a very improper use of pawnbrokers. Ergo—all persons ought to be prevented from using pawnbrokers, by abolishing them. This is the sum and substance of all his logic.

To convince T. K. of the necessity of the existence of the institution of pawnbrokers, it is necessary to inform him, that they began at Rome, as early as the reign of Augustus: they were continued, by succeeding Emperors, until the Popes assumed their authority, and were completely established in various parts of Italy, and declared legal by them about the year 1474, under the name of *Sacri montes pietates*; they still retain at Paris the same name, '*Monts de piété*,' and are immediately under the direction of the government. The necessity and utility of pawnbrokers in every large and populous place, has been evident to every government in Europe, ever since their beginning. Some monks, at the commencement of the trade, raised a violent contest about the morality of the business, and the immorality of taking interest, like some puritans of the present day; but the Pope cut the dispute short, by declaring, or *pronouncing*, that it was all right and legal, and threatened those with vengeance who *dared to doubt* it.

The principles of the business arise in piety and charity, to assist the distressed and the needy, and all those who might stand in need of any temporary pecuniary relief—even when their distress or their wants arose from their own imprudence. But T. K. would deprive the poor of all such assistance.—The laws of usury, he says, are very unequal. Perhaps there never was a law more uniform in its operation—more explicit in its wording, or more clearly understood, than the act of parliament on the subject of usury, made, I believe, in the reign of Queen Anne. It has often been the fate of an act of parliament, to be obliged to have a second to explain the first, arising from the ambiguity of technical law phraseology, but this has not been the case with the law on usury.

To enlarge much on this part of the subject



subject would extend beyond the limits necessary to be observed in this publication: but if he wished to have his mind relieved on this point, I recommend him to read an Essay on Usury, by Jeremy Bentham, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, and I have no doubt his scruples will soon be removed. Possibly the opinion of Judge Blackstone may have some weight with him. I will, therefore, conclude this part of the subject by a quotation from him. "That many good and learned men have, in former times, very much *perplexed themselves*, and *other people*, by raising doubts about its legality in *foro conscientiæ*; that is, when money is lent on a contract to receive, not only the principal sum again, but also an increase, by way of compensation for the use, which is generally called interest by those who think it lawful, and usury by those who do not. The origin of this notion may be traced to the prohibition of interest by the law of Moses among the Jews—"Unto a stranger thou mayest lend upon usury, but unto thy brother thou shalt not lend upon usury." *Deut. c. 23. v. 20.* The school divines branded the practice of taking interest as contrary to the divine law, natural and revealed; and the canon law proscribed the taking of interest as a mortal sin. It is to be observed, that the mosaical precept was *only a political, and not a moral one.*"

As to Aristotle's reason, deduced from the natural barrenness of money, the same may, with equal force be alleged, of houses which never breed houses, and twenty other things, of which nobody doubts it is lawful to make a profit.

"Antecedently to custom growing from convention," says Mr. Bentham, "there can be no such thing as usury; for what rate of interest is there, that can *naturally* be more proper than another? What *natural* fixed price can there be for the use of *money*, any more than for the use of any other *thing*? Were it not, then, from *custom*, usury, considered in a moral view, would not then so much as *admit* of a *definition*.—So far from having existence, it would not so much as be conceived, nor, therefore, could the law, in the definition it takes upon itself to give of such offence, have so much as a guide to steer by, &c."

He conceives that the increase of pauperism can be generally traced to the use and existence of pawnbrokers: MONTHLY MAG. No. 346.

this is one of those shallow random assertions that fall to the ground the moment they are touched. He has only to look at the statement of the situation that England was in 60 years ago, in last month's Magazine; he will then see the *cause* of the increase of pauperism in its true colours: he will see that, with a population of 20 millions, we had an annual taxation of 9 millions; whereas now we have a population of 65 millions, with an annual taxation of 52 millions. It will require no great sagacity in him to perceive that this taxation has arisen from half this period of 60 years having been spent in war and blood—that the government, by anticipating their gains, to use his own words, have loaded us with a debt of 850 millions—that, to enforce the taxation for paying the interest of this debt, a system of corrupt patronage has been kept up during the above period—that the poor's rates have increased in the same ratio with the other taxes—that the example of a profligate government, in the lives of human beings, and in the expenditure of public money, has produced numerous instances of individual profligacy, and disregard to economy—and that these are the true causes of the increase of pauperism. *Experto crede.*

WM. ANGUS.

Somers' Town, Nov. 10, 1820.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**K**NOWING you, from your indefatigable exertions in the enlightening of all classes, to be a strenuous promoter of those powerful auxiliaries "*Magazine Societies*," I am confident you will participate with me in the gratification I feel in having recently established one in this town.\* In order to afford your numerous enquirers some idea of a system of management, I have enclosed one of my book lists, in which the plan will be found sufficiently obvious to counteract every obstacle that a hasty view of the project might suggest. This list, prefixed to each Magazine, by specifying a restrictive regulation concerning its improper detention beyond the prescribed number of days, will be found practically efficient in almost all cases; but where instances

\* We cheerfully comply with the wish of our intelligent correspondent, and hope the example will be extensively followed. We have from various quarters the most cheering information on this subject.

of neglect occur, the fine must necessarily be enforced, to preserve an equable supply to each number.

Should any further information be deemed requisite by your readers, I should feel happy in communicating it through the medium of your invaluable Journal: as I am too sensible of the many benefits the general formation of these societies would confer on the inhabitants of populous cities and towns, not to use every effort in furtherance of a design at once so highly deserving the attention of all ranks in this enlightened age. I am yours, &c.

*The Secretary of the  
Dorking Magazine Society.  
Dorking, Oct. 6. 1820.*

This Number may be kept        days.

at the expiration of which period the Subscriber is *particularly* requested to forward it to the next Member, as denoted by the figures in the *second* column below, termed "*the Order of Circulation.*" In default of observing this regulation, the Subscriber will be fined *One Penny* for each day this number is detained beyond the time above specified. The Blanks also should be invariably filled up by the Members on receiving and forwarding.

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*Established 1820.*

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*  
SIR,

**I** HAVE for many years noticed that there are a great many gentlemen, who occasionally address the public

through your impartial Miscellany, who are eminent as classical scholars and grammarians: I wish to raise them to a national achievement—A LATIN GRAMMAR.

We have indeed a great many; the evil I complain of is *too many*. Youth are bewildered by systems, when they ought to imbibe knowledge. There are the peculiar Latin Grammars of Eton, Westminster, and the Charter-house; and other schools have variations of these; and individual masters, from Valpy down to foreigners teaching the Latin language in England, give the public their own Latin Grammars. It would be no trouble to a mere observer like myself to shew the imperfections and direct errors of any of these; at the same time I acknowledge that I have not seen one without its separate merits: what, therefore, I would propose is, that every Latin school that has 200 scholars, should (if it please) depute an advocate to a general committee, and that every gentleman who has published a grammar should be his own advocate, and that the result of their deliberations should be a NATIONAL LATIN GRAMMAR.

Surely, Sir, I need not enter into any arguments to prove the universal, and the individual advantages, the respectability of the thing, and the necessary knowledge and use, and the convenience and comfort of parents and children, of all, in short, but pedants.

*Devizes, Sept. 23d, 1820.* E. LUCAS.

#### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

*Observations on the NOISES of NAPLES,*  
*written in 1819, by M. GOURBILLON.*

**N**APLES would be the most agreeable city in the world, if its visitors were deaf, or its inhabitants dumb. At the end of six months residence there. I was as little accustomed to the noise of this city, as on the day of my entrance into it. The Neapolitans may boast of making more noise themselves than all the other people on the earth besides. Their ordinary language is a scream: and this cry any where else, would scarcely be deemed human. The voice of Stentor would no more be distinguished here, than the silver toned notes of a cunuch of the Sixtine chapel, in Rome.

Paris, certainly, is not mute; and I have heard the buz of London. But compared, as to this, with Naples, London and Paris are regions of silent solitude, and the asylums of calmness and repose.



repose. He who has never seen Naples will accuse me of exaggeration; but whoever has been in that city will feel that my illustration is feeble.

Not only does the noise of Naples astonish and stun the stranger who traverses its streets for the first time, but those formidable sounds seize upon his ears long before he can enter the city, especially on the side entering from Rome. Scarcely has he passed the little town of Aversa, the last post on this road, than a distant sound fixes his attention. He looks, and sees nothing before him but the fine avenue of Capo di Chino: he listens, and the sound increases: he advances, and it becomes a painful uproar; he enters the suburbs, and can no longer hear himself speak.

What are these piercing cries, these horrible sounds? Whither go these crowds of people, which rather flow like a torrent, than walk or run, overwhelming each other and screaming as if delivered over to some inevitable ruin? Is an enemy at the gates of the city, or is some grand fête in progress? Such are the questions a traveller puts to himself, and such is the incertitude into which he is thrown, the first time that he enters Naples; and it is with great surprize he learns, that all this noise and tumult are the noise and tumult of every day.

Not only am I free from exaggeration, in speaking of the impression one feels on first entering Naples, not only does this unexampled confusion and storm of sounds meet you in every quarter, but I would say, it cannot be otherwise. A multitude of secondary causes, independent of the national character, which is naturally carried to an excess of noisy gaiety, contribute to make this immense city the region of noise and tumult.

Situated on the side of a long chain of hills, which on the west rise above it, and decline in height only gradually on the east and north, Naples is, in fact, girded round by a natural wall, and the lower part of the city is, properly speaking, a second city, a vast catacomb. The houses are seldom less than five stories high, and many

of them are still more elevated. The streets are usually very long and very narrow, and are hollow beneath, and paved with large blocks of very hard lava. Add to this more than three hundred churches, and as many palaces and public buildings, forming so many artificial echoes, set in motion, upon the rattling stones, from thirty to forty thousand carriages, of every kind, some setting fire, as it were, to the pavement, and others heavily dragged along by oxen or mules, to the necks of which hang enormous bells; finally, add to the sounds resulting from these causes, the noise of various trades, the clashing of seven or eight hundred church bells, the cry of one hundred and fifty thousand men, compelled to strain a voice naturally sharp and piercing; and then imagine, if it be possible, how at Naples one can hear, or make one's-self heard.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I** INQUIRE of all friends to literature for a red ink that may be used with a steel pen and will not change. It has been my practice when I composed any thing I thought worthy of preserving, to write it within red lines, bearing about the same proportion to the page as printing, that it may be bound at any future period; I used a steel pen, and soon found that the acid of which red ink is composed was affected, and after a few months the lines turned dark. To avoid this I used lake, ground up with water on a pallet, and put it in the pen with a brush. This wants much more work, is often inconvenient, and Imison, in his *Elements of Science*, says that this will not stand. I have examined the ink of a great many places, and find it all to contain an acid with a vegetable colour, which from a few experiments it will be evident cannot stand when used with a steel pen, though it will much better with a quill. I therefore hope that some correspondent will furnish a receipt, or state where ink may be bought that will keep its colour when used with a steel pen.

J. O. H.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

AFTON WATER'S REPLY TO ROBERT BURNS.

**O**H! Burns I have heard, and admire thy lays,  
And the soft-flowing numbers thou sing'st in my praise,

The slumbers of Mary, my murmuring stream  
Shall disturb not, nor rouse her from beauty's soft dream.

Ah no; for the Orpheus of Scotland is near,  
And invokes the clear streams on behalf of  
his fair, Their

Their murmuring shall cease, and their rip-  
pling be o'er,  
Till his Mary awake from her slumbers once  
more.

Then hushed be the echoes that sound in the  
grove  
Of the voice of the lapwing, the blackbird,  
and dove,  
Join with me in my silence, your chaunting  
forbear;  
He charges us all to disturb not his fair.

While my neighbouring hills in magnificence  
rise,  
And rear their proud summits aloft to the  
skies;  
While the sun in full splendour at noontide  
shall shine  
And the moon shed her ray on these stream-  
lets of mine;

While these banks and green valleys endure  
and look gay  
And Philomel carols her sweets on each spray,  
Oh! Burns, child of Nature! thy beauties  
shall live,  
And the tribute of praise shall each patriot  
give.

W. FRY.

## POETICAL ADDRESS,

*Delivered at the Fifth Anniversary of the  
LEIGHTON LANCASTRIAN SCHOOL; by  
J. H. WIFFEN, Author of "Aonian  
Hours," "Julia Alpinula," &c.*

FIVE times the sun has measured out to  
man,  
Five annual summers, a refulgent span,—  
Five times the year hath lavished from its  
wing  
The frosts of winter, and the flowers of  
spring,—  
Since, true to sacred order's liberal plan,  
This pile rose simple, and its rites began,  
With no vain bounty, no superb design  
For pride or folly's ostentatious shrine;  
But formed to win, by Judgment's surer laws,  
A happier triumph, and more pure applause.  
The friendly few who sought this fane to rear,  
From pride, ambition, interest, all—were  
clear,  
Flushed with no airy hopes, no erring aim,  
They felt the glow of freedom and the shame,  
Felt that her glorious attributes were given  
For all that range beneath an English hea-  
ven;  
But saw around black Ignorance wave his  
rod  
With darkening hand, and on the many nod—  
Alas! unconscious of their heavenly birth,  
Born for the skies, but wedded to the earth,  
Without one claim which bade them to as-  
pire  
Beyond the chains of impotent desire.  
They saw—felt—pined—hastened to redeem  
The slave of ignorance to his own esteem,  
With letters humanize the poor man's child,  
And raised this fane of knowledge on the  
wild.

To watch with keenness, and to sow with  
toil

The seeds of worth on no ungenial soil,  
To teach the mind of childhood to reflect,  
Its aims ennobled, and its views direct,  
Prune youth's luxuriant shootings, and en-  
dow

With virtue's fruits the blossoms of his  
bough;

To draw, as Moses struck the flowing rock,  
Mind from the marble, morals from the block;  
To mould the manners, dignify the man,  
Free was the porch, impartial was the plan:  
No private motives dared to intervene—  
Illiberal censure, or contemptuous spleen;  
On their broad banners might no gazer read,  
"DISSENTER, CHURCHMAN, CALVINIST, OR  
CREED,"

One single shade of difference to recall,—  
The cause of Pity was the cause of all.  
Gladly they joined at her uniting voice,  
And left peculiar creeds to private choice,  
For well they knew as letters form the  
youth,  
The path of knowledge slopes the way to  
truth.

Each various year I've marked since it  
began

With silent eye the progress of your plan,  
Pleased with each step, each toil which has  
refined

The cast of conduct, and the powers of mind:  
And now the closing fifth conspires to bless,  
Your anxious labours with desired success,  
Fain would I rear the trophy of your praise,  
And wreath it round with monumental bays,  
But conscious merit shrinks from such a test  
To her own joys—the sunshine of the breast;  
Thrice happy in herself, in secret feeds  
On the fair fruits of philanthropic deeds.  
Virtue's its own reward! quit then the theme,  
Enough! you win that peace, and oures-  
teem.

But yet perchance some features I may  
trace,

Some structure build upon your system's base,  
To show by sense and knowledge unrefined  
Power void, existence vain, and reason blind;  
But let indulgent knowledge give the word,  
And Virtue's music breathes from every chord,  
No more the slave of circumstance we see,  
But manners gentle, and affections free.

Search then the earliest records of each  
state,  
Ere knowledge taught the means of being  
great;

Ere laws and social arts in concord drew  
The willing nations, and refined them too;  
From clime to kingdom seize the favouring  
gale,

Spread forth the canvass, and prepare to sail;  
With just and hasty eye survey the whole  
Of nature from the tropic to the pole,  
And own ere knowledge, order, law began,  
Kingdoms were deserts—a barbarian, man.  
See the bold savage track his native woods,  
Scale the blue mountains, swim the rapid  
floods;

Tamed



Tamed by no fear — by impulse blindly  
driven,  
His couch, the ground—his canopy the hea-  
ven :

His soul might passion with a whisper draw,  
Want his subjection, and his will his law ;  
No generous warmth his storminess might  
move,

Awakening pity, or dissolving love ;  
Linked with the brutes in destiny and thought,  
With them he wandered, or with them he  
fought ;

If turned his eye to heaven, 'twas not to raise  
From a pure heart the incense of his praise,  
'Twas but to wonder at the rising flame  
Of the broad sun—the lion does the same.  
The next gradation was to bend the knee  
To that bright sun as to a deity ;  
It gave him light, warmth, feeling—he no  
less

Worshipped its influence in his wilderness.  
So roves the Indian now from stream to  
stream,

He feels the sun, adores the splendid beam ;  
Wild, fierce, barbaric ; at a word, a breath,  
He bends his bow in treason and in death,  
Ruthless alike, if in his secret snare  
Falls on a man, a beaver, or a bear ;  
But spread before him the instructive page,  
And milder sympathies his soul engage ;  
To the Great Spirit soon he wafts his vow,  
And moves a brother and a freeman now.

So now where Greenland shows eternal  
frost,  
And snows and iceisles barricade the coast,  
The Islander, who erst upon the tide  
But bade his frail canoe through tempests  
glide,

Taught by the European, loves to sit  
In his own hut, and when his lamp is lit  
Turns o'er the Scriptures with delighted eye,  
And learns from them his title to the sky.

Still in the Mid-sea islands, fierce and  
strong,  
Cradled in crime, and only schooled in wrong,  
Barbaric tribes in mountain woods reside,  
Force all their skill, a feather all their pride ;  
Still rove in tangled forests at their ease  
The proud Araucan, and the brown Chilese ;  
Near but their haunts—an arrow's on the  
wing,

Swift as the snake, and mortal as its sting.  
Still—but why so far wander, when the while  
Lurk wrath and murder in our native isle ?  
Turn to the western coast, and thou wilt veil  
Thy pitying eye, and at the sight grow pale.  
Wild as the storm which strands the lonely  
bark,

As fierce his vengeance, and his mind as dark,  
The murderous wrecker holds his stealthy  
way,

Bent like the wolf, on plunder, and for prey.  
He lures the ocean's victim in his snares,  
And the steel butchers whom the billow spares ;  
These are the fruits depending from the tree  
Of baleful ignorance and misery.  
Fruits like to these our elder Britons saw  
When the dark Druids kept the isle in awe,

When in the bosom of some trackless wood  
They sung their hymn, and stained the grass  
with blood,

Then ignorance was, and darkness like the  
grave,

The Briton then was Superstition's slave ;  
Prostrate he fell at her commanding nod,  
His worship, crime—an idol all his God.

But blessed for ever be that sacred page  
Which banished terror, and redressed the  
age,

Poured on these Druid isles the gospel ray,  
And dashed their wizard orgies all away :  
Though still the gold was somewhat mixed  
with dross,

And idols still the crosier and the cross,  
It could not yet the splendor all obscure ;  
Not savage was the islander, though poor.  
Then first the virtues ; then, oppressed with  
foes,

Generous and great the patriot passions rose ;  
The weaker flocked beneath the stronger's  
wing,

Strength made a chieftain, and that chieftain,  
king.

Then laws were founded, cities sprang to  
birth,

The peasant safely reaped the fruits of earth ;  
Around him quickened the domestic ties,  
And partial learning made the people wise.  
When once its happy influence had begun,  
Times taught the prince, the father taught  
the son ;

All learned a just submission to the laws,  
Safely the end, but knowledge was the cause.  
Hence power rose round them like victorious  
morn,

And Commerce poured redundancy from the  
horn.

Maternal peace brought leisure ; leisure  
wrought

A brighter metal from the mines of thought.  
Last Luther rose,—the Hesper of that night—  
Monks dropped their cowls, and learning  
rushed to light.

And did his torch wake slumbering  
Genius ? yes,

Truth had reform, and science had the press.  
Wide flew the arts on a rejoicing wing,  
And Virtue drank at Inspiration's spring.  
But interest—error—strove to quench the  
spark,

They loathed the light because their deeds  
were dark.

They urged with voice intemperate, long,  
and loud,

“ The pearl instruction was not for the  
crowd ;

“ 'Twas but to blink like the sagacious owl  
“ On monkish things—the scallop and the  
cowl.

“ The blessed Saviour cast not such a gem  
“ To swine, and wisdom was not thus for  
them,

“ Wisdom or letters (call it which you will)  
“ Would soon endue them with a dangerous  
skill,

“ To

"To scorn their teachers, trample on the  
 law,  
 "Darken the truth—their own conclusions  
 draw ;  
 " 'Twould teach the infant bird to break the  
 shell,  
 "And lead dissenting thousands to rebel."  
 But to restrain its power they vainly tried,  
 What hands can rein the ocean in its tide !  
 Though Canute's hand the chains of empire  
 throw,  
 Still it flows on, and shall for ever flow.

Of late, when rising at improvements call,  
 A hand aspired to throw the pearl to all,  
 Heard ye the learned soothsayer's presage  
 An equal doom on this enlightened age ?  
 Ye heard ! and did it stay the current ? No ;  
 Still it flows on, and shall for ever flow !

But where is he who poured it o'er the  
 land ?  
 He lives an exile on a distant strand :  
 The extremes of want and power have been  
 his lot ;  
 His virtues many, be his faults forgot !

It flows on still ! the impulse first was  
 slight,  
 One wave of water from a fount of light,  
 First led the way, another flowed on still,  
 Waves made a channel—channels formed a  
 rill,  
 Rills slowly swelled to rivers, and at length  
 Majestic rivers put forth all their strength,  
 And formed what now may well appear to be  
 A glorious lake or a refulgent sea.  
 Thence bee-eyed learning wafts from side to  
 side  
 Her treasured stores yet wider and more  
 wide.  
 Clime after clime the welcome gift makes  
 blest,  
 The gorgeous east, and the declining west.  
 At home what nations from the stream have  
 drank !  
 The blue-eyed German, and the lively Frank ;  
 The Switzer happy on his native hill ;  
 The Spaniard grave, but superstitious still ;  
 The Russian to a patriot monarch true ;  
 The Briton, soldier, Catholic, and Jew.  
 Here Pennsylvania frames her generous laws,  
 There the black Haytian stamps it with ap-  
 plause,  
 Here to the stream the woolly Apic runs,  
 And there Hindoostan leads her tawny sons.  
 The stream of knowledge widens to embrace  
 Sons of all sects—earth's universal race,  
 Till in the glory of its full increase,  
 Arms bend to arts, and nations blend in peace.

So oft when night in a descending cloud  
 Sinks on the sea, the thunder fills its shroud.  
 At once the tall trees quiver ; whirlwinds  
 scourge

To madness the reverberating surge ;  
 Towers fall, men tremble, ships rock like a  
 buoy,  
 Whilst the live lightnings run—burst, blaze,  
 destroy ;

But when mild morning in her pearly car  
 Plants on her rosy brow the eastern star,  
 The chiding winds fall mute at her advance,  
 Blue shine the hills, in light the billows dance,  
 Nought but a pleasant murmur's in the bower,  
 Birds in the wood, and bees upon the flower ;  
 The up-risen sun new warmth and gladness  
 gives,  
 Buds burst to bloom, and all creation lives.

To such extent of good these systems run ;  
 Now look at home, and see the advantage  
 done.

The English mind, by nature rough, unbent,  
 Finds to itself a ductile temper lent.  
 KNOWLEDGE IS POWER ; united, they create  
 The tendons and the sinews of the state.  
 Give knowledge to the mass, and you will  
 see

A monarch gentle, and a people free :  
 That with just power and mildness learns to  
 reign,  
 These know their rights, and knowing, dare  
 maintain.  
 So deemed the monarch, who with liberal  
 hand,  
 Sought to diffuse instruction through the land ;  
 What wish was his ? that every British youth  
 Might learn to scan the hallowed page of  
 truth :  
 Assured that while each young instructor  
 knew  
 How to command, he learnt subjection too.

Taught thus by you, behold the herd boy  
 now  
 Whose voice the flock, whose arm directs  
 the plough.  
 On the green sward supinely would he lay,  
 Mark the sun's rising or declining ray,  
 Nor breathed one thought of gratitude, nor  
 knew  
 Perchance the hand from whence his blessings  
 grew.  
 If then accosted what would be his air ?  
 A wondering look or idiotic stare.  
 The change how great ! he views an arm  
 unseen  
 With showers how grateful ! dress his village  
 green ;  
 Guide, as night's chariot through the zodiac  
 runs,  
 With voice divine Arcturus and his suns ;  
 Loose crowned Orion in his bright career,  
 And bind the dancing Pleiads in their sphere.  
 From such majestic scenes his soul may draw  
 A solemn pleasure mixed with holy awe ;  
 Then bring the secret motions of his breast  
 To Christ's pure life, and try them by that  
 test,  
 Think of himself with conscious pride no  
 more,  
 But first believe, then tremble, then adore.

Blessed with success—long, long may you  
 dispense  
 Within these walls the seeds of truth and sense.  
 As time flows on, may each successive year  
 Behold the triumphs to instruction dear.

The



The poor made wise, the attentive and the bold  
By praise encouraged or by blame controuled.  
Long, long behold you stand the poor man's  
friend,  
Knowledge with goodness, strength with  
concord blend;

Whom nor success, nor pride may lead  
astray,  
Nor interest warp, nor disappointment sway.  
Most happy if of liberal thoughts possessed,  
You find that peace in blessing to be blessed.

## PAPERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

*The following Letters, written at the crisis of the Revolution, by a Gentleman in London, to a Friend at Weymouth, and which have since been religiously preserved by a Family in Dorsetshire, cannot fail to interest our Readers, as conveying the living impressions created by the very important events of that period.*

### LETTER I.

Lon<sup>o</sup> Janry 22, 1688.

SIR,  
**W**ITHOUT any appology for my writing, I presume ye vnder-written news will be acceptable to you. I doubt not but you are full of expectations of what was don this day, which in short is as followeth. The Comons being mett, unanimously chose Mr Heny Powle their Speaker, after which a lett<sup>r</sup> was delivered them from ye Prince of Orange, giuing an acco<sup>tt</sup> what he had don since his administration of ye governmt, exhorting them to vnity in their councells and setting before them ye necessity they were under of speedy determination, by reason of Irland, ye condition of ye Dutch, by whose ayd he was enabled to do what he hath don for us, as also because all other forr. affairs would be much influenced by their determinations, upon wch ye house unanimously agreed to return thanks to his highness for what he had don already, and to desire him to continue still the administration of ye governmt, untill further application should be made to him therein, and many phrases being desired to be put into ye question, some members were ordered to withdraw, and draw up an addresse to ye Prince uppon ye debate of ye house, which they did to this purport, to thank ye Prince for ye deliverance which with God's blessing wee have recd from popery and slavery, and and to request ye continuance of ye government as above, which ye house agreed and desired ye L<sup>ds</sup> concurrence, but before they had their answer, they sent them down an addresse to ye like effect, to which they desired their concurrence, to which they agreed, and which ye L<sup>ds</sup> and Comons this euening presented to ye Prince, the L<sup>ds</sup> likewise agreed that Thursday, Janry 31, should be a day of thanksgiving here, and that day fortnight being Feby 14, for ye rest of ye kingdom, and ye Comons have desired Dr Burnet that day to preach be-

fore them. The house have according to custom in Parliamt settled their grand comittees, and comitte of priuiledges and read many petitions complaining of undue elections, and referred them to ye comitte. The house was moved with what speed might be to proceed to consider the state of ye kingdom, that an agremt might be for a settlemt, and all seemed very desirous to loose no time herein, but in regard severall countys, cittys and towns, had yet made no return, not having time to do it, though they had already a very full house, yet it was thought not convenient to proceed therein untill all might be there, and therefore have adjourned ye debate thereof till Monday next; this is ye full substance of this day's work, and every thing was carried without any opposition; you may depend on this for a true acco<sup>tt</sup>, I had it from a Parliamt man in writing who sent down ye same to his friends.

Your affect friend and serv<sup>t</sup>

STANLEY WEST.

Ye Marquesse of Hallifax is chosen chaireman to ye house of Lords.

### LETTER II.

SIR, London, Jan. ye 31, 1688-9.

Yesterday morning the comitte appointed by the house (to consider of what way may be requisit to be insisted on for the security of our religion, laws, and properties) did meet and made some progresse agreeing on gen<sup>ll</sup> heads to be proposed to the house.

1. Concerning Parlim<sup>ts</sup> to secure their due election, y<sup>t</sup> there should be Parlim<sup>t</sup> at least once in three years, and not to be dissolved till they had done their nessessary busines, that the same Parlim<sup>ts</sup> should not have to longe a continuance as of late hath been for 17 years, to preserve ye priuiledge of Parlim<sup>t</sup> during their sitting, and in ye interuall of Parlim<sup>ts</sup> that no pardon shall be pleadable against an impeachment in Parlim<sup>t</sup>.

2. That

2. That all cities, towns corporate and burroughs be secured against surrenders and quo warrantos.

3. As to Courts of Justice y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> opinions of judges upon y<sup>e</sup> statute of treason, y<sup>t</sup> proceedings and tryals in case of treason be regulated as y<sup>t</sup> there shall be two witnesses to the same fact, coppies given of indictments, and also y<sup>t</sup> counsel be allowed to y<sup>e</sup> prisoner, in case of treason and dew liberty for him to prepare himselfe for his tryoll; to prevent excessive baill, excessive fines and illegall punishments by whipping, and y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> judges shall have their commission as longe as they behaue themselves well, and not be suspended from sitting as judges, their salleries to be established out of the publik renew, and y<sup>t</sup> all other fees be taken from them and their clarks.

4. That there is no power of dispensing with penall laws, and that none but the legislative power can suspend acts of Parliament.

5. To declare y<sup>t</sup> no money can be leavyed but by Parlim<sup>t</sup>, and to have a new act to confirme the same.

6. To take away all informations in the King's Bench so y<sup>t</sup> no proceedings shall be for any crime or misdeme<sup>r</sup> but by indictments.

7. To regulate all courts of Justice and fees of officers.

8. That y<sup>e</sup> late commission in ecclesiasticall affaires, was illegall and pernicious, and y<sup>t</sup> all such courts, and commissious are illegall and voide.

9. That y<sup>e</sup> raising or keeping a standing army in time of peace without concent of Parliament is against the law.

10. That y<sup>e</sup> militia acts are became a greiue to y<sup>e</sup> subjects as to matters of religion; that effectuall prouission be made for liberty for Protestants in the exercise of their religion, and a temper be formed for uniting all Protestants as far as may be in y<sup>e</sup> publick worship; it was much prest to have a repeall of the chimney act, but y<sup>e</sup> comitte thought it not proper to be determined by them, but by the house in which it will be laboured to be carried, to have the subjects eased thereof. Many other things were proposed in y<sup>e</sup> comitte, but they arose to attend y<sup>e</sup> house to church, and after the house rose it was to late to continew setting, therefore y<sup>e</sup> comitte adjourned to this day. I was misinformed on Tuesday night as to y<sup>e</sup> proceedings of the lords, for they had not then, as I was informed, and as

I writ you word, agreed with our voat, but onlye had debated the points of a regensy, which they carried in the negative; but yesterday in y<sup>e</sup> afternoon, they carried upon a debate whither they should agree with our voat or not.

This day y<sup>e</sup> comitte sate againe, and agreed on more heades, viz. In case of attinder for treason or felony, wheither a writ of error did not lie by right, as well as in all other judgm<sup>t</sup>, and in y<sup>e</sup> debate it appeared to y<sup>m</sup> although in y<sup>t</sup>, as in all other cases wher y<sup>e</sup> king is concerned, y<sup>t</sup> proceeding ought to be by petition to y<sup>e</sup> king, yet y<sup>e</sup> attorney gen<sup>l</sup> ought not, as of late he hath don, to refuse his warrant for a writt of error, because it was a petition of right, and therefore y<sup>e</sup> law ought to be asserted accordingly. As to y<sup>e</sup> case of sheriffs, it was agreed y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> abuses about them should be complained of, that (as it ought) they should be appointed by y<sup>e</sup> judges in the exchequer chamber, and no person be made sheriffe, but who is so appointed; as to jurys there was much said, for it appeared that y<sup>e</sup> freeholders booke in every county either had not y<sup>e</sup> chiefe gentlemen in them, or else by private orders those gentlemen who were not for y<sup>e</sup> turn of y<sup>e</sup> court had crosses set agenst their names, so that no man of estates were left to be returned, vnless they were sure cards, wh<sup>h</sup> hath caused maney greiveous verdicts of late to be geuin, besides many instances were given of men appointed to labour jurys, and in perticular it was affirmed, y<sup>t</sup> whilst y<sup>e</sup> jury was swearing y<sup>t</sup> tried my L<sup>d</sup> Russel, my L<sup>d</sup> taking exceptions at one person, y<sup>e</sup> person excepted to thereupon swore, y<sup>t</sup> let him except to never so many there would be enough left that he knew would do his work; those and many other irregularitys to prevent false and corrupt verdicts, were thought fitt to be regulated.

As also y<sup>e</sup> right of the subject to petition the king to be asserted, and that all kings and queens before they tooke on them the administration of the governm<sup>t</sup> should take an oath to preserve y<sup>e</sup> Protestant religion, our laws, and libertyes, and that y<sup>e</sup> coronation oath should be inspected, because it being the same as in times of popery, to preserve holy church, the papists have thence argued the king was obliged to bring in popery. The report of the comitte will be made to-morrow (the house not sitting this day) how many of those heads they will agree unto, or what



what they will add to is uncertaine. Several other things were spoke to at ye comitte, as ye irregularities in exercising ye excise and chimney acts, to which it was sayd, they were most proper to be remedied by bill, in which they all agreed to concur when it came to that, but they thought ye proper work of this comitte was chiefly to agree on such greivances as had endangered our constitution, and thereupon to declare what ye law was, which had bin born down, and what further was necessary to secure the same.

This day I am credibly informed ye lords have concurred with ye vote of ye House of Commons that the throne is become vacant.

Dr. Sharpe preached yesterday before ye House of Commons, whose prayer and sermon gave them great offence; he formally prayed for ye king, and sayd that deposing kings was popish doctrine, and things to that effect, so that ye house would not vote him thanks.

I sent my last lett<sup>r</sup> to M<sup>r</sup> Mayor, and hope you have seen it; pray let my friends have y<sup>e</sup> perusall of this. I know not what intelligence you have, but I am sure none can be truer than this.

Yor affect<sup>d</sup> friend and servant,

STANLEY WEST.

Please to direct to mee at M<sup>r</sup> Parr's Sloughers in Basinghall-street, London.

LETTER III.

Lond. Feb. 5th, 1688.

M<sup>r</sup> RICH. TUCKER,

SIR, Yors I rec<sup>d</sup> and am glad mine came to yor hands; and that ye news was acceptable to you; I writt ye last post to M<sup>r</sup> Mayor, which I hope you have seen. The vote ye Comons past about ye throne becoming voyd, was formerly sent you; the amendm<sup>ts</sup> which ye Lords made were two: instead of abdicated, they put in deserted; and those words which followed, viz. and thereby ye throne is become vacant, they left out: on Saturday ye Comons entrd into a debate on ye Lords amendm<sup>ts</sup>, and voted not to agree to them, and appointed a comitte to draw up reasons to be delivered at a conference for their votes. Yesterday those reasons were delivered at a conference, wch ye L<sup>ds</sup> examined, and have voted not to alter their word (deserted) nor allow ye Comons (abdicated), which vote they carried by three, and ye other words they left out, viz. and thereby the throne is become vacant, they voted not to allow, and carried it by one, so that now they are to send us

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their reasons of this vote, which if wee are not convinced by it, will come to a free conference, and therein 'tis hoped that wee shall better understand one another, and come to be unanimous.

The inclosed 28 heads were ordered to be referred back to ye comitte to be marshalled in two rankes, what was declaratory of ye law to be by it selfe and what was to be provisionall, and to be settled by new laws by it selfe, that so ye Lords concurrence may be desired to ye former, and to have it drawn up into form to be ready to be presented to those who are to fill ye throne.

This day ye L<sup>ds</sup> sent us their reasons as to ye first amendm<sup>t</sup> that ye word abdicated was not a known term in the law, which reason ye Comons agreed not with, for ye word deserted was as unknown as abdicated; as to ye 2d amendm<sup>t</sup> they sayd they agreed not with us to declare ye crown vacant, for if it were so then wee must elect, and that they thought would change the constitution from an hereditary to an elective kingdom, and because, should they allow thereof, it would imply that ye king might wrong his heir by his act: and therefore they sayd, that a throne in right was full with ye Princesse of Orange, to whom allegiance was therefore due. This caused a long debate in ye house; many speeches being made for agreeing with ye Lords, ye consequence whereof was to proclaime ye Princesse alone, and many speeches were made to ye contrary, for it was owned that wee lived under a monarchy, and an hereditary monarchy, and that nobody amongst us was for altering of it, and makeing it elective, but yet it was sayd that in such a case as this, where it was already agreed by both houses, that now wee had no king, and where it could not be made out by any law of England that wee had any heir, there was a necessity upon us to provide for ye government, and that there had bin many instances in former times, where ye succession had bin interrupted, and that it was impossible in this case to come at ye Princesse of Orange without interrupting ye succession, for that ye child called ye Prince of Wales for any thing yet appeared to us might be legitimate, or however other sons might be born, and therefore those who would take upon them to proclaim ye Princesse, since they could not do it by right of succession, must allow of such a power as might also be exercised in proclaiming ye Prince with her, and

that if any such were, he had merited it from us. After many debates to this purpose, ye house divided, and on the division, there were for agreeing with ye L<sup>ds</sup> and in consequence for proclaiming the Princesse alone, 151; but there was against that agree<sup>mt</sup> and consequently for proclaiming the Prince and Princesse, 282; upon which they agreed to desire a free conference with ye L<sup>ds</sup>, and have appointed a comitte to manadge ye conference, which was all which was don this day.

Yor affect friend and servant.

*The Lords reasons for not agreeing to ye Commons Vote.*

To the 1<sup>st</sup> amend<sup>mt</sup> proposed by ye L<sup>ds</sup> to be made to ye voat of ye commons: viz., instead of ye word (abdicated) to insert in word (deserted) the commons doe not agree.—Because the word deserted, does not fully express the conclusion necessary infer<sup>r</sup> from the promises which your L<sup>d</sup>ships have agreed, for yr L<sup>d</sup>ships have agreed that king James ye 2<sup>d</sup> hath endeavoured to subvert the constitution of ye kingdome, by breaking the originall contract between ye king and people, and hath violated the fundamentall laws and hath withdrawn himselfe out of the kingdome, now the word (deserted) respects only the withdrawing, but the word (abdicated) respect the whole, for which purpose the commons made choice of it. The commons doe not agree to ye 2<sup>d</sup> amend<sup>mt</sup> to leave out these words (and that the throne is thereby vacant.)

1. Because they conceive that as they may well infer<sup>r</sup> from so much of their own voat, as ye L<sup>d</sup>ships have agreed that King James the 2<sup>d</sup> hath abdicated the government, and that the crown is thereby vacant; so if they should admit yr L<sup>ds</sup> ament<sup>mt</sup> that he hath only (deserted) the govern<sup>mt</sup>, that thence it should follow the throne is vacant, as to King James the 2<sup>d</sup> (deserting the government, being in true construction, deserting the throne.)

2. The commons conceive they need not prove to yr L<sup>d</sup>ships yt as to any other son the throne is also vacant; yr L<sup>d</sup>ships, as they conceive, have already admitted it, by yr addressing to the Prince of Orange, the 25 of Decem<sup>r</sup> last, to take upon him the administrat<sup>n</sup> of publick affairs—both civell and military: and to take into his care the kingdom of Ireland, tell the meeting of this convention, and to write his letters for this meeting, and for the direct<sup>ing</sup> the choice of commons thereto, by

yr L<sup>d</sup>ships meeting in this convention in p<sup>r</sup>suance of such letters, by renewing the same address to him as to the publick affaires, and the kingdom of Ireland since you met, and by appointing publick daies of thanksgiven to be observed throughout this kingdome; all which acts the commons conceive to imply that it was your Lordships opinion that the throne was vacant, to signifie as much to the people of this kingdome.

3. It is from those who are upon ye throne of England, when there are any such, from whom the people of England ought to receive protection, and to whome for yt cause they owe allegiance: but there being none now from whome they can expect regall protection, and to whom therefore, they owe the allegiance of subjects, the commons conceive the throne is vacant.

*Twenty-eight heads of greivances, agreed upon by the House of Commons, to be signed by whoever fills the throne.*

1. The pretended pow<sup>r</sup> of dispensing or suspending of laws or the execu<sup>n</sup> of laws by reagall p<sup>r</sup>rogative without consent of parliam<sup>t</sup> is illegall.

2. The com<sup>r</sup> for erecting the late court of com<sup>rs</sup> for eccl<sup>l</sup> causes, and all other commisions and courts of like nature are illegall.

3. Levying of money for or to the use of the crown, by p<sup>r</sup>tence of p<sup>r</sup>rogative without grant of parlim<sup>t</sup> for longer time, or in other maner, then the same shall be so granted, is illegall.

4. Its the right of the subject to petition the king, and all comis<sup>ns</sup> and prossicutions for such petitioning are illegall.

5. The acts con<sup>r</sup>ning the militia are greivous to the subjects.

6 That the raising or keeping a standing army within this kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with consent of parlim<sup>t</sup>, is against the law.

7. Its necessary for the publick safety, that the subjects which are p<sup>r</sup>otestants should provide and keep arms for their common defence, and that the armes which hath been seized and taken from them be restored.

8. That the right and freedome of electing members of the house of commons, and the right and priuiledge of parliam<sup>t</sup> and members of parliam<sup>t</sup>, as well in the intervall as during their sitting, to be p<sup>r</sup>served.

9. That the parliam<sup>t</sup> ought to set frequently,



frequently, and that their frequent sitting be secured.

10. No interrupting of any session to be dispatched at y<sup>t</sup> time are determined.

11. The too long continuance of the same parliamt to be prevented.

12. No pardon to be pleadible to an impeachment in parliamt.

13. Citys, universities, and towns corporate, and burroughs, and plantane to be secured ag<sup>t</sup> quo warrantos and surrenders, and mandates, and restored to their ancient rights.

14. None of the royal family to marry a papist.

15. Every king and queen of the realm at the time of their entring into the exercise of their reagall authority, to take an oath for maintaining the protestant religion, and that the coronation oath be delivered.

16. Effectuall p<sup>r</sup>vision to be made for the liberty of the protestants, in the exercise of their religion, and for protecting all protestants in the matter of publick worsh<sup>p</sup> as far as may be.

17. Constructions upon the statutes of treason and tryolls, p<sup>r</sup>ceedings and writts of errors in cases of treason, to be regulated.

18. Judges comissions to be made *quam diu se bene gesserint*, and their salaries to be ascertained and established, to be paid out of the publick renew onley, and not to be removed nor suspended from execution of their office, but by dew course of law.

19. The requiring excessive baile of persons committed in criminall cases, and imposing excessive fines and illegall p<sup>r</sup>ments to be prevented.

20. Abuses in the appointing of sheriffs, and in the execu<sup>n</sup> of their office, to be reformed.

21. Jurors to be dewly impannelled and returned, and corrupt and false verdicts prevented.

22. Informations in the Court of King's Bench to be taken away.

23. The Chancery and other Courts of Justice, and the fees of officers to be regulated.

24. That the buying and selling of offices be effectually provided ag<sup>t</sup>.

25. That upon returnes upon heas<sup>r</sup> and mandams liberty be given to the subject to travers such returnes.

26. That all grants and p<sup>r</sup>mises of fynes and forfeitures are illegall and void, and that all such p<sup>r</sup>sons as procure them be lyable to punishment.

27. That the abuses, oppressions, in buying and selling the hearth money, be effectually redressed.

28. That the abuses and oppressions in levying and collecting the excise, be effectually redressed.

#### LETTER IV.

SIR, *Lond. Ffeb. 9, 1688-9.*

Yesterday y<sup>e</sup> Comons finished the declarative part of y<sup>e</sup> articles formerly sent you, which declared y<sup>e</sup> rights of the people of England, and put a preface thereunto, and concluded with their confidence in y<sup>e</sup> Prince of Orange that he would perfect their delivrance, and maintaine y<sup>e</sup> rights they had asserted and all others; and thereupon prayed that he and his Princesse would take upon them y<sup>e</sup> Crown, to hold to them and the survivor of them the remainder to y<sup>e</sup> heires of the body of y<sup>e</sup> Princesse, the remainder to the Lady Anne and y<sup>e</sup> heires of her body, the remainder to y<sup>e</sup> heires of the body of y<sup>e</sup> Prince of Orange, and that y<sup>e</sup> administration might during y<sup>e</sup> coverture be solely in y<sup>e</sup> Prince, and agreed to those amendm<sup>ts</sup> the Lords had made, in the oaths of allegiance and supremacy; this being putt both in one instrum<sup>t</sup>, was carried up to the Lords, who this day went over y<sup>e</sup> same and have agreed thereunto with some small amendm<sup>ts</sup>, which they will send down to y<sup>e</sup> Comons on Monday, and to which it is supposed they will easily agree, but y<sup>e</sup> instrum<sup>t</sup> being very long, cannot be writt out for you as yet, nor is it proper to send you till it is finished with all its amendm<sup>ts</sup>: little was don in the house too day.

Yor humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

STANLEY WEST.

#### LETTER V.

SIR, *Lond. Feb. 21, 1688-9.*

Yesterday y<sup>e</sup> debate begun—y<sup>e</sup> day before (whither this were a free Parliamt or not,) continued and that every one might have liberty to speake as often as he would freely in y<sup>e</sup> point, the house was adjourued into a grand committee, there were but three men spake to their not being a Parliamt: viz. S<sup>r</sup> Edw<sup>d</sup> Seymour, S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Clargis, and one M<sup>r</sup> Godolphin; the substance of what they sayd was that they were not capacitated to sit as a parliamt, because they had not yet taken the oaths and tests to qualify them, and now it was too late to be don, and that there was no need of their sitting, for the

the throne being filled, things might go on according to ye antient course, and a new Parliamt be called by writt, which might be here in a month or six weeks time; the answer made hereunto was, that ye substance of a Parliamt, was the King meeting his People; viz. the Lords in person and the Comons by their Representatives, and that it could not be denied but that ye Commons upon ye last election were as free a representative, (had forms bin observed) as ever were chosen, and that though forms were necessary ordinarily, yet in extraordinary cases of great revolutions, necessity required those forms to be dispensed with; that it was so in the case of Hen<sup>t</sup> ye IV. where a Parliamt sate who had not bin chosen by his writts, but by ye writts of Richard ye II. who yet was deposed before the Parliamt came; but the great case insisted on, was ye Parliamt that restored King Charles the II. which answered all ye objections, for that was not called by the King's writts, but by ye writts of the keepers of the Liberties of England, that Parliamt did not take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, which yet they were bound to do by ye statute of the 5th of Queen Elizabeth, and their election by that statute was made voyd in case they did not take them, yet they sate on although it might with more reason then have bin sayd upon ye King's return he might by new writts have sumoned another Parliamt, and although that Parliamt made an act to declare themselves to be a Parliamt, yet it was not for any doubt that they had whither they were a Parliamt or not, but because a booke had then bin lately written that ye Long Parliamt was still in being, and although tis true ye succeeding Parliamt in 1661 did confirm ye acts of ye Parliamt in 1660, yet they did not confirm all their acts, and those acts which they did not confirm have bin adjudged in Westminster Hall to be good acts of Parliamt; after which many things were sayd to shew ye necessity was upon us to sit, to take care of Ireland, to be an example to Scotland, to incourage ye Hollanders, and to support ye Protestant intrest abroad, and likewise to settle things at home, the house takeing notice of the discontents of some men up and down the kingdom, who shewed their dislike to what they had don. The Comitte were so well sattisfied on the debate, that they who on Tusday

argued against their being a Parliamt, declard themselves now sattisfied, and when ye question was put that ye Lords and Comons now sitting in Westminster-hall, were the two houses of Parliamt, it passed so unanimously that there was not above four negatives thereunto.

This day ye house voted a gratuity to ye Dutch arme, and an accott to be brought in what money hath bin expended out of ye Excheqt for quo warantos and other prosecutions, and also for secret services, from whence great discoveries are expected.

Yor affect friend and serv<sup>t</sup>  
S. W.

## LETTER VI.

SIR, *Lond. Ffeb. 28th, 1688-9.*

Since ye passing of ye first act nothing hath passed considerable to send you but what appears in ye votes of the house, and refer you to them in the comon news letters; the chiefe thing the house hath bin about this weeke, was ye voting to stand by the king with lives and fortunes, and to vote an ayd of seaventy thousand pounds a month, for six months, by land tax; many propositions were made for ye raising this money, but upon examination they were found to be very uncertaine, and so would have bin either too much or too little, and not so readily to be collected; whereas this being layd on land, would be as ready money to the king; the house was divided whither it should be a land tax or no, but carried it for a land tax on ye diuission; that which inclined ye carrying of it, was that severall other sums in probability must be raised, and this being layd on land, which in itselfe was no great sume, would be the best meanes to secure land from having further charges; before the house came to this resolution, there was a long debate. whither ye revenue that was given to King James ye II., for his life, was fallen or yet in being, which is too tedious for mee to send you p<sup>r</sup> this post, but ended only in an order to have Sr Robt Howard bring in a state of ye revenue, that the house may consider how to have it settled. The king having intelligence that the Lord Arran was engaged in come conspiracy against him, caused him to be taken up ye last night, and sent to ye Tower, and tis sayd many others are taken up on that accott, but I am not able to send you ye perticular names as yet. The vote that ye king should have an ayd not exceeding four hundred and twenty thousand



thousand pound, was passed *nemene contradicente* though ye house divided upon ye manner of raising it, the seale was this

morning delivered to Sr Jno Maynard  
Sergeant Rawlinson, and Mr Rech.  
Yor humble Servt S. W.

## THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

*Consisting of Original Papers, Letters, and curious MSS. in that National Depository.*

*Letter from Secretary THURLOE to HENRY CROMWELL, Major General of the army in Ireland.*

MY LORD.

WE have beene a longe tyme betweene hopes and feares about our great business. His Highness hath beene please to put an issue to it at last, havinge upon Friday last called the Parliament into the Banqueting House and declared that he could not give his consent to their advise, because of the title kinge. I perceive this hath struck great damp upon the spirits of some, and much raised and elevated others. H. H. was pleased upon the Wednesday and Thursday before, to declare to several of the house that he was resolved to accept it with that title, but just in the very nike of tyme he took other resolutions, the three great men professing their great ——— to act, and sayd that ymedietely after his acceptance thereof, they must withdraw from all publique employment, and soe they believed would several other officers of quality that had beene engaged all alonge in this warr. Besides the very morning the house expected H. H. would have come to have given his consent to the bill, some 26 or 27 officers came with a petition to the Parliament to desire them not to presse H. H. any further aboute kingship. The petition was brought to the Bar by Lieut. Col. Mason, who was the chiefe man, who promoted it, and went up and down from man to man to get hands thereunto. The petition was not read but layd by, and some moved that the house would take it into consideration, as a breach of priviledge, but that was neither thought fitt to be hearkened unto. It is hard to guesse what will be done next. The souldiers p.tie who have opposed this advise as to the title doe p.tend that they are very well pleased with all the rest and will desire no alteration therein, but the title from king to protector, that point should have been debated this day, but that the speaker was ill, and soe ye debate adjourned till to-morrow. I finde the countrye gentlemen are very averse from this, and soe long as they keep together, it will scarce be effected, but they being under great discouragement and discontent, it is very probable many of them will be gone, and then this or what else shall be thought fitt may be done. Some are strongly of opinion that the other parts of this advise are liked by some as little as the title of kinge. Thus things stand for the present and this is our condition. What it may be by the next the Lord knows. It is good to

trust hym. There is nothing else of importance to trouble your Lordship with.

I remayne,

Your Lordships most humble and faithful Servant,

Whitehall, 12, May,  
1657.

JO. THURLOE.  
*Kilburne Papers.*

PROTESTATION, 1773.

In the Cambridge Chronicle of Saturday, Jany. 23, 1773, was this copy of verses.

*Protestation.*

You I love, my dearest life,  
More than *Georgy* loves his wife ;  
——— *Ministers* to rule,  
——— *North* to play the fool ;  
——— *Nabobs* love to rob,  
——— *Pitt* to catch the mob ;  
——— *Camden* loves grimace,  
——— *Barrington* his place ;  
——— *Clive* his black *Jaguer*,  
——— *Bute* the royal ear,  
——— *Patriots* love their price,  
——— *Fox* loves cards and dice :  
——— *Cits* the Court to spite,  
——— *Townshend* not to fight ;  
——— *Colebrook* heaps of pelf,  
——— *Elliott* loves himself ;  
——— *Aldermen* their gut,  
——— *Hillsborough* to strut ;  
——— *Cullies* love a jilt,  
——— *Grosvenor* horns well gilt ;  
——— *Dartmouth* loves field preachers,  
——— *Huntingdon* her teachers ;  
——— *Carlisle* those who cheat him,  
——— *Long Tom* those who treat him ;  
——— *Pomfret* a lead mine,  
——— *Weymouth* play and wine ;  
——— *Fools* at Wits to nibble ;  
——— *Walpole* loves to scribble ;  
——— *Lyttleton* to write,  
——— *Blacklegged March* to bite ;  
——— *Country Squires* their dogs,  
——— *Mawbey* loves his hogs ;  
——— *Demireps* a spark,  
——— *Martin* a sure mark ;  
——— *Grafton* loves his Pimps,  
Or the Devil loves his Imps.  
More than *Tories* love the *Stuarts*,  
——— *Staunch Whigs* love all true

hearts ;

Thus, my Fair, I love you more,  
Than e'er man lov'd Fair before.

Here are some clean strokes of satire,  
which in the next age may be forgotten.

*Cole. 42. 298.*

BEER.

Beer was common in Africa. *Temp. Sci. Augustini Epi Hipponensis*, for whether he

he was the writer of the *Sermones ad Fratres in Eremo* or not, it is absurd to suppose that the imitation of his style would offend in a matter that was not notorious. Thus, in his 28th sermon, he advises, nay, commands his brethren in the desert, to take proper care of their bodies, both from Scripture and reason. "Ideo Fratres, hortor vos et moneo, atque fieri præcipio, ut tantum carnem dometis, quantum natura portare potest. Nam cum videam inter vos quosdam Sexagenarios, quosdam Septuagenarios, quosdam Centenarios, videns eos Dei amore ferventes, corpora eorum Crucifigentes, vinum etiam non bibentes, timeo ne potius Deum offendant quam placent. Talibus in Christi nomine præcipio, ut saltem diebus Dominicis et solennibus vinum vel cervisiam bibant. Juvenes autem qui fortes sunt, et jam triumphare de inimico cœperunt, in Christi nomine penitentiam agant, ne devincantur ab Hoste.— Sic enim volo, sic sæpe præcepi servari. Sic non occidemus corpora nostra, sed servent Creatori suo." The question is, now, whether what is here called *cervisia*, is the same beverage, as we call beer? The above quotation is from St. Austin's works, in folio, printed by Troben, at Basil, in 1529.—vol. 10. p. 951. *Cole.*

EXPENCES of an ACRE of HEMP, from Notes, in the hand-writing of Lord Burleigh.

|  |           |           |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Rent                                     | VIIIIs.   | } XXXVII. |
| Plowing and Harrowing                    | XIIIs.    |           |
| 3 Bushels of Hempsede                    | IIs.      |           |
| Pilling and Gathering at 3d ye stone     | XVs.      |           |
| LX Stone Hemp at VIId.                   | } XLVs.   |           |
| ye Stone                                 | XXXs.     |           |
| Hemp Seed III qrs. of an acre            | XVs.      |           |
| Rt. sic.                                 |           |           |
| Ye Gayne                                 | XIXs.     |           |
| A. Wybled.                               |           |           |
| One qr. of Woole Oyle                    | IXd.      |           |
| Spynge of a Sto. of Woll                 | XXd.      |           |
| Wev <sup>s</sup> of a Elle of Woll Cloth | IIId.     |           |
| Fully <sup>s</sup> of a Yard             | IIId. ob. |           |
| Husbandry.                               |           |           |

For threshing of a quarter of } Rye Xd.  
 Buylde. } Otes VIId.

Item. for makynge of an acre of drye wall of ij yards high, and ij foote thick VIIIIs.

Item. for a Roode of Wall, XV. foote bye, and ij foote and ½ thick Xs.

Item. for digging a Looode in the Quarrey IIId.

Lansdown MS. 118.

BRASS MONUMENTS and INSCRIPTIONS.

In the churchwarden's accounts of the parish of Walberswick, in Suffolk, I meet with the following curious extracts, which I suppose, both from similarity of name and genius, may be ascribed to our very worthy Mr. Wm. Dowsing, without doing him any injustice.

1644, April 8th, Paid to Master Dowson that came with the troopers to our church, about the taking down of images and brasses off stone 6 0  
 Paid that day to others, for taking up the brasses off gravestones before Dowson came. 1 0

And the next day to Edwards & Pretty, taking down 26 rheils 6 10

April 26th, recd. of John Trappit, with the consent of the parishioners, for 2 bellows and wooden stope from the organs. 6 8

Rec. this 6th of Jany. 1644, from out of the church, 40 pounds weight of brasse, at threepence halfpenny per pound. 11 8

By the above account, we may easily see how so many old gravestones in almost every church in the kingdom, are robbed of their brasses and inscriptions; and it reflects no small disgrace to the civility and humanity of this nation, when we are informed that this sacrilege had the sanction of public authority, such as it was.

*Cole, Vol. II. 124, 134.*

ORDERS for APPAREL at CAMBRIDGE, in 1560.

Some specimens of them about the year 1560, Lord Treasurer, Chancellor. "7 Item, That no scholler doe weare any long lockes of hayre uppon his heade, but that he be polled, notted or rounded after the accustomed manner of the gravest schollers of the universitie, under payne of 6s. 8d.

*Shirts, Ruffs, or Fallinge Bands*, not to be wrought or mixed with any kinde of silke, or any other thinges, and no shirte to have any worke in, uppon, or about the same shirte or band, but to be made playne, only with an hem and two stitches at the most, and the same only with white thread; not to be carved, cutt, purled, jagged, &c. but only the playne hem of the same cloth.

*Falling Band.* The fallinge band not to be turned down without side in any part of it above two inches, except the corners, which may have one inch more, without any tassels, buttons, knots, or such like devices.

*Hose* not to be of silke nor any other stuffe of the like chardge, &c. nor 2dly of galligaskan, or venetian, or such like unseemly fashions; and no slopp but the playne small slopp, without any cutt, welt, pinke or such like. Nor 3dly, of any colour but blacke or sad colour neere unto blacke; except white hose for boys.

*Gownes.*—1st, not to be of any stuffe but cloathes; 2dly, not to be faced with silke of playne taffetoy untuffed, sarcenet, silke, grogram, farther than the collar and half yard down the breast, only for M.A.'s, LL.B.'s, and MB.'s and upwards and no hoodes to be worne abroad in the towne. to be lined with silke except for doctors and S, T, B's being heads of houses and the orator. 3dly. Gownes not to be made of any other fashion, but that comonlie called the priests gowne or else of



of the fashion of the playne Turkey gowne, with the round falling cape, and the trunke gowne sleeves, &c. not of any colour but black or London russet.

*Cloakes*, not to be, 1st, of any other stuffe but cloth; 2dly, not to be of any other fashion but round standing collar, or round falling cape, with sleeves, or the plaine round cloake without sleeves, being in length not so farre as the calfe of the legge: of blacke or sad colour as above.

*Hatts* no colour but black.

*Pantobles Penceus* only in chambers and studyes.

*Item*.—That no schollar shall weare any barilled hosen, any great ruffs, any cloakes with wings, &c.

*Jetting*.—Amongst some regulations for apparel, 1560.

6. *Item*.—That no scholler be out of his college in the night season, or goe a jetting and walke the streets in the night season, unlesse he goe with the proctors, uppon the payne appoynted in the ould statutes of the University: which is not meete. And they declare that it is the ancient custome, that the proctors shall not goe a jetting, without licence of the Vice Chancellor, unlesse it be in time of some suddayne danger or occasion." *Extract from Mr. Taber's Book.*

*Cole*, 42, 290, 291.

*Letter from MR. JAMES HOWELL, to MR. JOHN SELDEN.*

SIR,

The principall aym of this small present, is to bring you thanks for the pleasure and profit I have receaved from your works, wherewith you have enriched the whole comon wealth of lerning, &c. herein may be discovered such a fullness and universality of knowledg, that it may well be sayd *quod Seldenus nescit, nemo scit*. And this was a kind of character that some of the renowndest men beyond the seas gave of you in some discourse I mingled with them. Moreover these small pieces (which I shall be bold to pursue with a visit) come to introduce mee to your knowledg not you to mine, for it were an ignorance beyond barbarism not to know you. May you please when (having nothing els to do) you have cast your eyes upon them, to throw them into some corner of the lowest shelf that stands in your library, where it will be an honour for them to be found hereafter, and if these bee admitted I have more to follow. So hoping that this obligation will not be held an intrusion, I rest, Sir,

Your most humble and  
ready Servant,

J. HOWELL.

For the most Honored John Selden, esq,  
these. HM. 7003.

BURIAL with the FACE to the EAST.

Le Sieur de Moleon in his *Voyages Litturiques de France, où Recherches faites en diverses Villes du Royaume; contenant plusieurs particularités touchant*

*les Rites et les Usages des Eglises*, printed at Paris, 1718, 8vo. p. 273, speaking of some tombs in the cathedral of Rouen, in Normandy, has these words: "Tous ces Archevêques ont le regard tourné vers l'orient comme ont tous ceux que j'ai vûs partout ailleurs faits avant le Seizième Siecle. Par là on voit que l'usage contraire d'enterrer aujourd'hui les Evêques et les Prêtres le visage tourné a l'occident, est tout à fait recent. Les Nouveaux Rituels de Reims, de Sens, p. 168 de Mets, et l'Ambrosieu ordonnent qu'on les enterrera tournés à l'orient, comme les Laïques. *Cole*, 1820.

#### LADIES JUSTICES of the PEACE.

In some notes from Mr. Attorney-General Noy's reading in Lincoln's Inn, 1632, upon a point whether the office of the Justice of a Forest may be executed by a woman, it was said, that Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother to King Henry 7, was Justice of Peace; that Lady Bartlet (Berkley) was also made a Justice of the Peace by Queen Mary, in Gloucestershire; and that in Suffolk one—Rouse\* did usually sit upon the Bench, at assizes and sessions among the other Justices, *Gladio cincta*. This is taken from some Collections by Tho. Gibbons, Esq. in vol. 980, H.M. *cole*, vol. xx.

#### PLURALITY OF BISHOPRICKS.

Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the time of William the Conqueror, was deprived of his livings, by the Pope's Legate, because he had held Canterbury and Winchester both together, and yet before him Oswald and Aldred had held Worcester with York, and St. Dunstan, Worcester with London. Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury had, by grant from the Pope, the Bishoprick of Valentia, in Provence, and many other spiritual promotions *in commendam*. So Simon Langham, Archbishop of the same see, was made Bishop Cardinal of Preneste, by Gregory II. and held the Archdeaconry of Wells, and other livings, *in commendam*. Lewis Lushborough, Archbishop of Roan, and Cardinal and Chancellor both of France and Normandy, in the time of Henry VI. by dispensation from the Pope, held the Bishoprick of Ely *in commendam*. Julius Medices, Cardinal of Rome, and afterwards Pope by the name of Clement VII. was made Administrator of the Bishoprick of Worcester, by the Bull of Leo X. anno 1521. Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester, in the time of Edward VI. held the Bishoprick of Worcester *in commendam*, by license of the King. So Cardinal Wolsey held the Bishoprick of Bath, in the year 1518, with the Abbey of St. Albans, and other ecclesiastical livings, with his Archbishoprick of York; afterwards resigning Bath, he took Durham, and, lastly, in 1529 exchanged that for Winchester, which he held *in commendam* during his life.

*Harl. MSS. 890.*

\* She was mistress to Edward III.

## NOVELTIES OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

LETTER of M. DE PONTOPHILE on the construction, &c. of SHIPS of WAR. Addressed to the Conductors of the *Annales Maritimes*, &c.

THREE years ago I was in the company of some English gentlemen that were liberal both of their liquor and discourse; we parted the best friends in the world, though, as you well know, I am an old mariner, accustomed to survey, with a spirit of rivalry, the favours fortune has so often lavished on them at our expence.

Our conversation turned almost wholly on the construction of French ships, of which these gentlemen appeared to be admirers. At first I had a suspicion that their eulogiums were seasoned with a tinge of irony. The better to detect this, I intrenched myself within the formalities of reserve; I summoned to action my perspicacity, and with the cigarre in my mouth, &c. I seemed intent on reconnoitring the physiognomy of the interlocutors. I found, however, by the nature of their answers, the expression of their features, and the tone of their voices, that they were giving vent to the language of conviction and sincerity.

"The English," said they, "are not alone in admitting the superiority of French vessels over those of other nations. The Dutch, the Danes, the Russians agree that your floating citadels have an excellent motion, going well before the wind, and nobly carrying a press of sail. We believe," added they, addressing themselves to me, "that our vessels are far from possessing the same qualities in the same degree. This opinion is not peculiar to a few; it is that of our most experienced mariners, and of the most distinguished members of our parliament and government." To convince me of this, I was shewn a remark of Lord Darnley, in the House of Peers, February 21, 1815, thus expressed: 'The construction and equipment of English vessels has always been inferior to those of the enemy, and though a peace may make this object less interesting, it is one that, at all times, calls for the attention of this house.' This is not the speech of a member of the opposition, to be rebutted by the ministerial members. In the answer of Lord Melville was this observation: 'The faultiness of construction in many of our ships is a misfor-

tune, but the system, for near a century, has been habitual. The evil lies in the want of a combination of scientific skill with the experience of practice, as realized in France, Sweden, and Denmark; plans of improvement, however, have been projected and are carrying into execution.'

The same ameliorations here referred to are such as were ordered, agreeably to a report made in 1806, in a time of war with France, by a committee, and printed by order of parliament. The object of this report was to suggest the means of improving the theory of naval architecture, alleged to be as yet in its infancy, in Great Britain.

The following is a passage in the report: "The theory of naval architecture has been advanced to higher perfection with the French than with us. Occasionally, when our builders have worked on the model of the best French vessels captured, so that our practical knowledge has been united to the theoretical knowledge of our rivals, we have thereby secured the best ships in our navy."

Conversation of this kind by gentlemen, and backed with quotations, might have seduced me into a flattering reverie of national self-love, if I had not been long before confirmed in the same sentiments, as grounded on reason and experience. However, not to be behind in a complimentary effusion, I observed that our ships might possess a degree of excellence in their nautical properties, but that English ships, in general, carried more guns in proportion to their bulk. This was admitted, but it was pointed out to me, at the same time, that France not having so many colonies as England, and of course, fewer ports to refit and victual at, a greater part of the bulk must be reserved for stowage of provisions, &c. which the English find in their settlements beyond sea.

They further added that the offensive force of a ship of war must be rated not only from the number of guns, but from their calibre; the effect produced on an enemy's ship being in a compound ratio of the mass of the velocity of the missile that strikes it, in a given time. I had little to reply to this, and the conversation terminated by leaving me more than ever convinced of our superior nautical advantages, &c.

I was ready then to think that should any



any be of a contrary opinion, we shall hardly find them among Frenchmen. But I have read in the *Annales Maritimes*, in the memoirs of Lieutenant M. de Touches, that he has many remarks to make and faults to find with our vessels. One of the most pointed, in his opinion, is *le rétrécissement des hauts, ou la rentrée*, (contraction or falling in of the upper works.) Examining the reasons on which M. de Touches grounds his opinion, I found them nearly the same as what had been alleged by M. Bourdé, half a century before. As those reasons were not attended to at the period of their publication, I concluded that if re-published now, the effect would be similar. But not so: I have read since, in your collection, a letter on the same subject, by the same officer promoted to the rank of captain, and I observe that several engineers of distinguished talents concur in the opinion that *la rentrée* ought to be suppressed. With all the respect due to opponents so formidable, I have yet more respect for what I believe to be the truth. A person thoroughly acquainted with the marine and with mechanics would be the most competent umpire in this case. It is doubtless, one of moment, as it goes to investigate the forms, and consequently the qualities of vessels, that is of machinery that most powerfully influences the results of a maritime war.

*Extract of a Letter from M. ST. HILAIRE, a French Naturalist, in South America.*

The following is the result of the fatiguing travels I have just completed. Of plants, I expected to find numberless species, in traversing a district which divides the waters of Rio Grande and San Francisco, but my hopes have

been disappointed. The vegetation has afforded little variety, and is not much better than that in the deserts of the North West, in the captainship of the mines. And besides, the drought has been excessive this year (1819.) I have frequently passed days together, without seeing more than two or three common species in flower, and my researches have not procured more than 1200 species. However, I have made a detailed analysis of each, and as I had to pass through the western part of the mines, in order to proceed to Goyaz, I have been enabled to complete my stock of information respecting the vegetable productions of this captainship.

Of grains or seeds, I have collected two or three hundred species, among which are some of very beautiful ornamental plants, and others eminent for their medicinal qualities. There are at least three or four excellent fruits, which will be found altogether novel in France.

Of mammiferous animals, I have been astonished to find so few, in a country so wild as is the captainship of Goyaz. I have obtained, however, a few bimaes, a young tapir, a young stag of the species called *Campeiros*, &c.

With respect to reptiles, they abound the most, according to report, in the plantations, and my botanical researches have diverted me from the cultivated countries. In my journey, I have only met with half a dozen serpents, of which I have secured three, one a rattle snake, and another the wrutre, a large and very venomous species.

Coleopterous insects appear only in the rainy season. I have confined my pursuits to the species with wings uncovered, and though my collection is not very considerable, there are several that will be deserving of attention.

## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

*The BOARD of AGRICULTURE of FRANCE.*

*Extract from the Report of the French Minister of the Interior to the King, in 1819.*

THE direct interference of the government has become necessary to the restoring the woods of the mountains to their former healthy state. The question does not merely relate to the providing timber for the navy, nor for the consumption of various works which are falling to decay from the des-

truction of neighbouring woods. It has become absolutely necessary to prevent the immense mischief done to the valleys by stripping the hills of the trees which arrested the mountain torrents, bound together the sides of declivities, and preserved their verdure, and to lead back the husbandman and his flocks of sheep to restore the wealth and plenty, which have disappeared with our ancient forests.

It was time that an object of this importance should be consigned to the

most serious enquiries. M. Dugled led the way to this work by a memorial respecting the woods of the Lower Alps. He had been prefect of that department. He had seen the evils of which I have spoken, and conceived the design of applying a remedy. His plan was formed on a careful examination of the subject. The Council of Agriculture received it with a lively interest; without, however, giving their definitive opinion of the efficacy of the proposed measures. The council thought, as well as the author himself, that his ideas should be submitted to the experience of men who had made the subject their special study. I have ordered his memorial to be printed and distributed in the departments, that every possible information may be collected concerning this very important topic.

#### HEMP.

A very ingenious machine, intended to fit hemp for spinning, without steeping it, has not entirely answered our expectations. Hemp thus dressed, has neither the softness nor the elasticity of that which has been steeped. It appears that similar attempts made in England have produced the same results.

But is the inferiority of our hemp to that which comes from the North, the effect of climate, or of some other cause which we can influence? The council are employed in the means of resolving these questions by a series of experiments, made under the direction of a committee, chosen from their own body. It will obtain information on the varieties of hemp cultivated in the different departments; the mode of culture; the method of steeping practised in each quarter, and the peeling and preparation of the hemp. It will compare their various processes and results with each other, and with those of countries which produce the most valuable hemp. It will procure foreign seed, and endeavour to make it a native of our climate.

Experiments, carefully made, have demonstrated that our hemp of the best quality, does not yield in toughness to that which comes from the North. But when converted into cables, it is not so durable at sea, because it does not take the tar so kindly. This defect we may hope to remove by improvements in the mode of preparation; and we are led to believe that the labours of the council will at length free us from one of the tributes which is paid by our marine to foreign industry.

#### FOREST TREES.

The increase of forest trees also demands attention. Many exotic trees, useful to the navy, may be made natives of France.

The government has received a quantity of the seed of forest trees from the north of Europe and America. Three barrels of the seed of the Riga Fir, which form part of the collection have been distributed.

I have taken measures to obtain the seed of the Corsican larch in sufficient quantity to multiply the growth of it in various quarters at the same time. The utility of this fir for masts is well known. It will grow in the most barren soil, and may be planted on the downs and sands of the sea shore.

The seeds which have arrived from America, are those of very large trees, which it has been deemed advisable to introduce into our forests. More than eighty thousand bags of different kinds, have been distributed among the royal and departmental nurseries, and among the corresponding members of the council of agriculture.

*Progress of the ARTS and SCIENCES in the FRENCH MARINE, since the Peace. — A Discourse read in the ACADEMY of SCIENCES, on the 27th of March, 1820, by CHEVALIER DUPIN, Member of the Royal Institute.*

It is not in the midst of war that the marine can generally make the largest strides towards its improvement. The essential necessity of a state of war is, to do much in a little time, and often to sacrifice the means abstractedly the best to the means that are the most attainable at the time. But in times of peace we may strive with difficulties, the subduing of which requires a long period to effect.

Naval architecture, although placed in the first rank among the arts necessary to the perfection of the navy, now promises but few discoveries; and the reason is honourable to France. In the commencement of a splendid career, a celebrated engineer, whom the Institute has received into its bosom, and who this year presides over the Academy, has given to the hull of our ships, those happy forms, whose elements are so well combined, that they produce swiftness in sailing, ease of motion, and facility in executing evolutions, none of which precious gifts are purchased by a diminution of strength, which



which is more precious still in an element of storms and perils.

One principal object of our attention has been, to render our ships more formidable in attack, and less weak in defence. We seek at present, to enlarge and improve the batteries of ships of war, and enable them to carry a greater weight of metal than they have hitherto done.

The prow and the poop of our vessels were formerly loaded with statues, bas-reliefs, and other ornaments, idle and unmeaning in that position; and beneath these were concealed real points of weakness, through which the enemy's shots penetrated more easily. We have sought to render equally capable of resistance, every part of a citadel which is every where equally exposed to be attacked. We have dismissed vain decorations, and conceive that ships of war can have no suitable ornament but crowns of laurel nailed by victory to the poops and prows of the conquerors.

While ornament is banished from our Navy, the sciences of calculation, of geometry, and mechanics, have brought under their dominion forms which formerly had been arbitrary and capricious. By their aid, we endeavour to determine the degree of resistance which it is possible to attain in every part, which before was peculiarly vulnerable.

To these principal improvements are added many others, which belong to the various arts that concur in the construction and arming of a ship of war. A new pump has been introduced, which is simple in its structure, easy in working, and powerful in its effect, and which will add greatly to security in long voyages.

Frequently heavy seas will carry away the rudder, while the vessel is untouched in her sides or keel, leaving her, however, to the mercy of the storm when most violent. Means have been formed to construct and ship a new helm with greatly more speed than has hitherto been known.

We have begun to combine the use of iron cables with those of hemp. The latter, less expensive, also resist better any sudden and violent shock. But the former are more durable; they lose less of their force by the action of the water, the air, and heat; and where the anchorage is among rocks, they are not so easily destroyed or damaged by the friction against the rocks.

Great improvement has been intro-

duced into a department which is simple in appearance, but requires the aid of both chymistry and mechanics. Our rope-works are greatly improved; and cables and cordage, containing less materials, are stronger than those constructed in the old manner.

For casks of corruptible wood, which, in long voyages, often destroy the sweetness and the salubrity of water, others of iron have been substituted. Hermetically sealed, they intercept all exterior putrifying action, and preserve to the water they carry, even for years, its limpidness, its purity, and that taste which is never perfect but in the entire absence of all other taste.

We are occupied also, with a process altogether new, on the means of supplying fresh water on extremity, by rendering sea-water drinkable.

Other cares, inspired by humanity, and directed by science, have obtained the means of preserving, during long voyages, in all their freshness, both vegetable and animal food. The benefactions of an ingenious philanthropy, are gradually extending over the quality of all the aliments, and over the cleanliness and regularity of life, of the seaman; so that the fevers and scurvy, which used to make such horrible ravages in our ships, are now maladies unknown.

If we turn to the durable works lately undertaken in our ports, we shall every where find a spirit of improvement developing itself rapidly since the peace.

At Lorient new sheds more extensive than those with which Venice used to hide her mysterious fleets, enable the workmen to labour in all weathers, on the construction of vessels. At Cherbourg, the works which were suspended by untoward circumstances, begin by degrees to resume their activity.

The education of the children of the workmen, has now found its way through various difficulties, into our ports. Schools are there established, in which that interesting class of youths are taught arithmetic and the elements of geometry and drawing. Medals are annually given as prizes to the higher pupils; who are again more substantially rewarded by a special promotion, according to the progress they have made.

With respect to the creation of establishments useful to the general progress of the sciences, with a view to the naval service, Brest was the only port which had nothing to desire on that subject.

subject. Since the peace, however, we have begun to form libraries for each of our arsenals. In almost all of them are cabinets of natural history and botanical gardens, which are enriched by every voyage made by our ships to foreign lands or to our colonies, with collections sent home by naturalists and men of science, who are maintained for this purpose by the Department of the Marine. An observatory is constructed at Toulon, and another is about to be erected at Rochefort. In those two ports are naval museums, to preserve the models of ships most esteemed for excellence of form, and of machines the most ingenious; and drawing of manœuvres which have been most interesting.

Let us now quit the bosom of our arsenals and our ports, to take a view of the labours, whose object is to increase the facility of navigation and lessen its perils.

A series of exact drawings of every thing on our coasts, which can be of service or prejudicial to Navigation, has been commenced. It is carried on with a degree of science and industry unknown before.

The atlas of the voyage undertaken in search of La Pérouse; the charts of the Belgic and Anseatic ports, of the course and mouths of the Scheldt, the Elbe, and the Weser; of the roads and military ports of Istria and Dalmatia; these are among the first labours of one of our colleagues (M. Beauteemps Beaupré,) appointed since the peace to this important duty.

By a combination of means and exertions, the position of a number of dangers, till then erroneously marked in the charts, have been ascertained and accurately put down. Other dangers have been discovered, which till then had never been pointed out. New passages, on the coasts, have been discovered, which are often of use in time of peace, and may be of the utmost importance during war.

These labours are worthy of aiding in forming a general map, which, when it shall be compared with the justly famous map of Cassini, will nevertheless shew how superior the arts and sciences of the nineteenth century are to those of Lewis the Great.

It is not, however, enough to be perfectly acquainted with the coasts of France; our ships of war and merchantmen are called upon to visit all the coasts of the known world. The government has conceived the thought of

exploring, by means of the French navy, for the uses of commerce, the shores of every sea. But to execute so great a project, it is necessary to have recourse to methods which unite accuracy with celerity. It is here that the labours of hydrography unite more closely with the operations of the practical seaman. Already one whom the navy and the academy of sciences reckon equally in their respective ranks, has, in this place, laid before you an exposition of the progress of navigation. But the part which he himself had taken in that progress was concealed by his modesty.

It is to the voyage made by d'Entrecasteaux, in search of La Pérouse, that we must ascribe the important innovations which have constituted hydrography a science almost entirely new.

The marine charts, drawn up by the observations and calculations taken on that expedition, on coasts before unknown, have greatly surpassed, in accuracy, those of coasts visited and known for many generations. It is only since the publication of the voyage of d'Entrecasteaux, which is yet recent, that we have ascertained the possibility of determining, with a new accuracy, the forms, figures, and circumstances of every sea.

Since 1815 we began to correct, on these principles, the charts of the Mediterranean and of the charts of Africa. Four years sufficed for those labours.

The Spring and Summer of 1820, are dedicated to the exploring of the Black Sea.

So many important materials, preserved in the offices of the navy, added to the information formerly obtained respecting the general form of the various coasts, will enable the corps of hydrographers to lay down charts which shall be as much superior to the former results of geography as the accuracy of the new means, and the extent of late operations, are superior to the means and researches of former enquirers. Already several important charts are completed; and soon we shall see, by the national publication of the results of these labours, one of those immortal presents which France has been accustomed to bestow on the nations of the two worlds, without other interest than that of attaching her glory to the recollection of the services which she renders to the people of every part of the globe.



INSTITUTIONS in WALES, for the Promotion of ANCIENT LITERATURE, POETRY, and MUSIC.

The recent transactions in the principality are of a nature to afford gratification to all who feel an interest in the preservation of ancient relics, and the revival of ancient literature, as well as the fostering of living merit. Several of the nobility, clergy, and gentry have come forward in a very spirited manner, to support the designs of the Bardic and Literary Institution, first formed at Carmarthen, in South Wales, under the patronage of Bishop Burgess and Lord Dynevor, and now in North Wales, under the sanction of the patriotic Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, and his brother Charles W. Wynne, Esq. A society under the name of "The Metropolitan Cambrian Institution," has also been formed in London, to which his Majesty has condescended to extend the Royal patronage. Even in the present infant state of these designs a pleasing spirit of emulation has been excited among the natives of Cambria.

At the *Eistedhood*, or Bardic session, held at Carmarthen, July 5, 1819, Bishop Burgess presided with great ability and zeal. The principal Poems were, 1. A Welsh Ode on the death of her late Majesty Queen Charlotte, by Mr. Williams, of Lanedgai, Carnarvonshire.—2. A Poem on the death of that brave Cambrian Sir T. Picton, by the Rev. Walter Davies; and an English Imitation of it by the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, which had been set to Musick by Mr. Parry, of London. The premium for the best prose essay in English, on "the language and learning of Britain during the Roman period," was awarded to the Rev. John Jones, of Lanvair, near Bangor. The Rev. Walter Davies filled the Bardic chair, and Mr. Blaney, of Montgomeryshire, after a contest with his neighbour, Mr. Humphreys, gained the honour of the silver harp, and a premium of thirty guineas.

The anniversary of the Cymmrodorian or Cambrian Society, for the district of *Powys*, including the counties of Montgomery, Denbigh, and Flint, was held at Wrexham on the 13th and 14th of Sept., when Sir W. W. Wynne, supported by his brother, Chas. W. Wynne, Esq. and Sir Edw. Lloyd, presided in a very spirited and able manner.

The principal prize-poem had for its subject "The death of his late Majesty King George the Third." The premium of fifteen guineas was awarded to a bard well known in the principality, Mr. Robert Davies, of Nantglyn, near Denbigh, who was placed in the bardic chair, according to ancient custom. There were *fourteen* competitors for this prize; eleven for the second prize, on "The Cambrian's Attachment to his Native Land," adjudged to Mr. Evan Evans; and *forty-nine* for the third poetic garland, conferred on Mr. James, the harper, for the best *Englyn*, or sonnet, on "What is Poetic Genius?" (*Pa beth yw Awen.*)

PROSE ESSAYS IN ENGLISH.

1. *On the Notices of Britain, under whatever name in ancient Authors; containing Extracts from the Originals, with translations and comments.* The Rev. W. T. Rees, A.M. rector of Cascob, Radnorshire, and prebendary of Brecon.

2. *On the History and Character of the real Arthur, King of the Britons, and the fabulous Character of that name, whether of Romance, or of Mythology.* Mr. John Hughes, of Brecon, author of *Horæ Britannicæ*, in two vols.\*

There were ten competitors for the honour of the silver harp, which was awarded to R. Roberts, a blind man.

The meeting concluded with an address from Chas. W. Wynne, Esq. and some poetic effusions from the Rev. Walter Davies, the chief of modern bards.

\* Printed for Ogle and Co. London.

## NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To MR. JOHN SCHEFFER, of Church-street, Blackfriars-road, Southwark, for the Invention of a Penographic or writing Instrument.

THIS invention is a reservoir pen intended to supply itself with ink, and consists of a cylindrical metal case, within which the ink is contained in the barrel of a goose quill, covered with

a small gut, and stopped tight at one end by a cork, while the other end of the barrel, nearest to the nib of the pen, is perforated with a small hole for the purpose of allowing the ink to pass out. At the nib-end a plug of metal is fixed into the cylinder, having a small channel through which the ink passes. In this plug is a stop-cock for the purpose of

of preventing the escape of the ink, and when a fresh supply to the nib is necessary, the fourth finger turns the cock and opens the passage; but in order to force out the ink, the thumb presses upon a stud in the side of the cylinder, which compresses the quill reservoir within the cylinder, and discharges the ink through the channel of the metal plug when the stop cock is opened. The nib is made of a small piece of quill slipped between the plug and the cylindrical case. *London Journal of Arts, &c.*

*To MR. JOHN SMITH, of Bermondsey, for an Invention of Improvements in making Arms or Axletrees for Coaches, Carts, and other Wheel Carriages.*

The object of this improvement is to diminish the friction of the axle against the box of the nave, by placing two collets upon the axle which work against the box and lessen the friction by reducing the surface of actual contact. The box of the nave is made as a hollow cylinder to receive the axle, which axle is reduced in its diameter or thickness, about half an inch less than the interior of the box, except at its extremity, which is left as a collet nearly fitting the box; at the shoulder also the axle, which is left as a collet, bears against and nearly fits the box. Thus a groove is formed between the axle and box nearly the whole length of the axle, which groove remains filled with oil while the wheel is in action. The end of the axle may also be made to work against a rounded projection at the end of the interior of the box, by which the lateral friction is reduced. The wheel is confined to the axle by a washer working against and behind the shoulder of the axle, which washer is screwed to the nave of the wheel, and by that means the wheel is prevented from coming off.

*To MR. JOHN GRAFTON, Engineer of the Gas Light Works, Edinburgh, for a New and Improved Apparatus for purifying Gas used for Illumination.*

The material to be applied for the purpose of taking up the sulphuretted hydrogen, and carbonic acid gases, is a compound of lime with pot or pearl-ashes and charcoal or coke, which is formed by pouring a strongly impregnated solution of pot or pearl-ashes in water upon recently burnt and unslacked lime, the quantity of the solution required being so much as will slack the lime, or cause it to fall to

powder. This done, add dry pot or pearl-ashes about one fifth of the whole weight of the lime, and also about one fourth of the charcoal or coke broken into small pieces, the whole to be perfectly mixed together, which composition is to form the absorbent or purifying stratum.

The purifying vessel is divided into several upper and lower compartments, the gas being intended to pass from one to another through the stratum of prepared lime as above compounded, which is spread upon a wire gauze web, extended horizontally through the middle of the vessel. The gas from the retorts passing through the main is introduced into the purifying vessel at one end, when, having filled the first lower compartment, it rises through the stratum of lime, &c. extended over it into the upper compartment, having undergone an operation similar to filtering, by which a chemical union takes place between the slacked lime and the impure parts of the gas. From the upper compartment the gas descends again through the stratum of lime into the second lower compartment, and from thence rises again through the purifying stratum into the second upper compartment, and so on, ascending and descending through strata of lime until it reaches the last chamber, having, by this operation, become purified, whence by a pipe it is conveyed into the gas holder.

The apparatus above alluded to, consists of a long box having several partitions, and at each end of the box on the outside, is attached a cylinder roller, of larger diameter than the depth of the box, over which is extended an endless web, or band made of wire gauze; this endless web lies upon and covers the top of the box lengthwise, passing under it, and upon its upper side over the box is distributed the layer or stratum of the above purifying compound.

This apparatus is inclosed within another box or case, in the upper part of which several sliders are placed, which shut down close upon the wire gauze, at parts intervening between the partitions of the box below, forming the upper compartments above alluded to, between which and the lower compartments the stratum or layer of lime, &c. is upon the wire gauze extended.

It has been above explained that the gas, introduced into one of the lower compartments, ascends through the purifying stratum into the upper compartment.



partment, and so on descending and ascending several times through the lime, &c, until it becomes cleansed or purified; hence the stratum of lime, intercepting the first upper and lower compartment, will take up the greatest quantity of the impure matter from the gas and become first saturated, when it will be necessary to remove it and supply its place with a fresh stratum.

This is done by withdrawing the sliders in the upper part of the box by means of racks and pinions attached to each, and then turning the rollers of the wire web, by which operation the lime, &c. will be cast off into a receiver at the end of the vessel. At the same time the supply of fresh purifying materials is admitted at the other end of the vessel, through an opening from a bin which distributes itself over the gauze web, and is levelled and equalized by a scraper for that purpose.

There are also roller brushes under the wire gauze web, to cleanse it from any coagulated portions of the lime which may possibly adhere after the saturated stratum has been removed. It is scarcely necessary to add, that the vessel through which the gas passes must be rendered air-tight during the time that the purifying operation is going on, for which purpose the sliders above mentioned are closely fitted, and the top of the vessel attached with a water channel surrounding it.

*To MR. WILLIAM BRUNTON, of Birmingham, for an Invention of certain Improvements in Steam Engines and Furnaces of Steam Engines, by which a Saving in the Consumption of Fuel is effected, and the Combustion of the Smoke more completely obtained.*

With respect to the saving of fuel the patentee proposes that the fire grate under his boiler be made to revolve horizontally, or rather to travel round under the boiler, by which means he distributes the heat uniformly to every part of the bottom of the boiler, which he conceives will increase its effect, and also supplies the fuel by means of a hopper from above. The improvement in the engine consists of means whereby the piston within the working cylinder may supply itself with oil or other oleaginous matter, and at the same time render the upper and lower ends of the cylinder more completely steam-tight, and impervious to each other.

The fire-grate, (which is supported by an upright spindle or axis, resting

in the ash-pit at bottom, and in a cross bar at top,) is contrived to move round horizontally by means of a wheel and pinion upon its axis, connected with the steam engine or any other first mover, which turns it at the rate of about one revolution per minute, for a boiler of about five feet diameter; every time it arrives at a certain point, the channel from the coal hopper is opened and a sufficient quantity of fuel supplied. In order to prevent the air from passing down through the coal, there is a rim (upon which the regulator lies) that descends into a trough for the purpose of forming a water valve or sand valve. The feeder is an inverted hopper about nine inches at bottom, and five at top next the feeding hole, the length being equal to half the diameter of the revolving fire-grate; and thus the coal is distributed the whole width of the fire.

There is also a regulator to the feeder connected with the damper, so that if the boiler become too hot, or the pressure of the steam increase, the quantity of coal supplied should be diminished. A bar or scraper is carried round with the fire-grate, for the purpose of gathering the cinders as they fall into the ash-pit below.

The improvement in the piston, intended to prevent the passage of steam, consists in its containing within itself a reservoir of oil, mercury, or other metal, which may be kept in a fusible state at the temperature of 212, and so disposed within the piston, that it is allowed to flow to the side of the cylinder; when the piston is rising, a portion of steam on the under side passing through a small channel to the mercury, has a tendency to force it between the stuffing into the vacuum above, but, in the descent of the piston, the force of the steam from above impels the mercury back again into the reservoir.

In the event of any of the mercury or oil falling through, there is a channel or groove to receive it at the bottom of the cylinder, and conduct it into a box attached to the cylinder. This box is connected to a vacuum tube, and, when charged with the mercury or oil which has escaped from the reservoir of the piston, the pressure of the steam being allowed by an opening valve to act upon the mercury or oil, forces it up to the top of the cylinder, when it falls on the upper side of the piston, and is forced, as before, between the stuffing and the cylinder into the reservoir.

# VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

**D**R. REES, the editor of the *Cyclopædia*, in 45 vols, 4to, and of two volumes of "Practical Sermons," 8vo, is preparing for the press two additional volumes of Sermons of the same description, which will be published in the course of the ensuing winter.

The Odes and other Poems of Mr. HENRY NEELE, to which the public have been so favourably introduced in the Winter Evenings of Dr. Drake, are reprinting with additions, and will be published in November.

We have had the satisfaction to receive notice of the formation of nearly seventy *Magazine Societies*; and we hope the publication of the plan of the Dorking Society, will be a means of adding to their number, and spreading them over the United Kingdom. We have heard of one bookseller who lately formed ten in a single town of 15000 inhabitants.

The private and confidential correspondence of Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury, during the reign of King William the Third, is preparing for the press, illustrated with Historical and Biographical Narratives from the original documents in the possession of the Duchess of Buccleuch, by WILLIAM COXE, F.R.S. F.S.A. Archdeacon of Wilts. It will be embellished with a portrait of the Duke of Shrewsbury. The selection will contain the Private and Confidential Correspondence of the Duke of Shrewsbury with King William, from the Revolution to the year 1700; and with the leading members of the Whig Party. It will also comprise his Epistolary Intercourse with Robert Earl of Sunderland, with the Earl of Galway, who commanded in Piedmont in 1695 and 1696, and with the Earls of Jersey and Portland and Sir Joseph Williamson.

Shortly will be published in 8vo, vol. 3, of the Transactions of the Association of Fellows and Licentiates of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland.

Desultory Thoughts in London, with other Poems, are printing in one volume, 12mo, by CHARLES LLOYD, esq. Author of *Nugæ Canoræ* and Translator of *Alfieri*.

The Rev. R. MATURIN, Author of *Bertram*, &c. has in the press a poem entitled "The Universe."

A history of the various species of Palsy with the method of cure; being the first part of the second volume of Dr. Cooke's *Treatise on Nervous Diseases*, is in the press.

On the 1st of November will be published in imperial 4to., part 1. of Illustrations of the Capital Operations of Surgery, Trephine, Hernia, Amputation, Aneurism, and Lithotomy, by CHARLES BELL, esq. The work will be completed in 5 parts, containing 4 plts. and each will be sold either plain or coloured.

The works of Sir Richard Blackmore now first collected, with his Life; with Notes by Mr. CHALMERS, will soon appear in 10 vols, 8vo.

Recollections of a Classical Tour made during the years of 1818 and 19, in different parts of Turkey, Greece and Italy, are preparing, by P. E. LAURENT, esq. elegantly printed in one volume, 4to. and illustrated with beautiful engravings of the costumes of each country.

Mr. JOSH. SWAN, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Surgeon to the Lincoln County Hospital, has in the press, an Account of a New Method of Making Dried Anatomical Preparations; exhibiting the various structures of Animal Bodies, so as to present the same appearances as a fresh subject when first dissected; and by preventing every offensive smell, and the usual destructive effects of heat, damp and insects, affording the opportunity of keeping them unaltered for any number of years.

Mr. MARTIN, of Liverpool, has in the press, a revised edition of his *ZHTHMATA ΔΙΑΝΟΗΤΙΚΑ*, or view of the Intellectual Powers.

The Rev. T. CLARKE, author of the "Wandering Jew," has in the press a small work, intended to illustrate in a pleasing story, the principles of political economy, as they necessarily develop themselves in the institutions and expedients of domestic and foreign policy, entitled the History of the Zodians, an Ancient People, from the foundation to the final extinction of that nation.

Remarks made during a Tour through the United States of America, in the years 1817, 1818, and 1819, by WILLIAM TELL HARRIS, are in the press.

An eminent Musical Professor is preparing



paring for publication, *The Beauties of Mozart, Handel, Pleyel, Haydn, Beethoven, and other celebrated Composers, adapted to the words of favourite Psalms and Hymns, for one or two Voices: with an Accompaniment and occasional Symphonies for the Piano-forte, Organ or Harp.* The object of the work is to encourage a more elegant and fascinating style of music than has hitherto been attempted; and for this purpose the editor has selected the most pleasing compositions of the best masters.

A Novel, entitled "*Scheming*," will shortly appear from the pen of a person of fashion.

A work called the *Family Cyclopædia*, by Mr. JAMES JENNINGS, and on which he has been incessantly engaged for nearly two years past, is in the press. It is designed to contain a concise account of every thing necessary and useful in science and in art; embracing the most recent discoveries and improvements in agriculture, chemistry, domestic economy, gardening, &c. The most approved methods of treating diseases by the domestic prescriber, including the mode of treatment in cases of drowning, other accidents, poisons, observations on diet and regimen, &c.

Mr. HARRISON WILKINSON, Author of the *Principles of an Equitable and Efficient System of Finance, &c. &c.* has in the press, *Property versus Industry; or, an Exposition of the partiality, imposition, oppression, ingenuity, and injustice of the present system of Finance; in which is more fully demonstrated the necessity of repealing all the existing taxes, and adopting one simple, equitable and efficient.*

A field of seven acres, situated in the county of Surry, in the last year was prepared for barley by the spade: the labourers employed earned in the winter at the rate of fifteen shillings per week—two pence per rod being given for digging, and the proprietor considers that it would have cost him double the expense if he had had it ploughed.

Mr. PRICE, surgeon and electrician, has in the press, and nearly ready for publication, an *Essay on the Medical Application of Electricity and Galvanism.*

The *Theological Works* of the famous DR. JAMES ARMINIUS, now first translated into English from the Latin original, with an account of his Life by Brandt, will shortly appear, in three large octavo volumes.

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In the course of November will be published, *Augustus; or, the Ambitious Student.*

Shortly will be published, *Vindiciæ Hebraicæ*, a defence of the Hebrew Scriptures, as a vehicle of Revealed Religion: occasioned by the recent *Strictures and Innovations* of Mr. J. Bellamy; and in confutation of his attacks on all preceding Translations, and on the established Version in particular; by HYMAN HURWITZ.

A New Edition of Walton and Cotton's *Complete Angler* is preparing for the Press, by Mr. BAGSTER. Those whose moral feelings are not strong enough to prevent their being the dupes of a silly passion for the cruel and treacherous practice of angling, may be gratified to learn that this edition is intended for the pocket, with many engravings.

Speedily will be published the *Books of Genesis and Daniel*, (in connection with modern Astronomy,) defended against Count Volney and Dr. Francis—Also the *Sonship of Christ* against John Gorton and the Rev. Mr. Evans, as supplementary matter to the *Genealogy of Christ*; by JOHN OVERTON.

M. Cherfulloud, professor of the French Language at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, has in the press a new and greatly improved edition of his *Book of Versions, or Guide to the Translation and Construction of the French language.*

Also a new and greatly improved edition of the *Key*, corresponding with the above, will be published at the same time.

In a few days will be published, Part I. in 8vo. price 1s. of an edition of *Shakespeare's Plays*—the whole of which will be completed in nine parts at the same price.

Miss SANDHAM, author of the "*School Fellows*," "*Twin Sisters*," &c. will shortly publish a very interesting little work, under the title of *The Boys' School; or, Traits of Character in Early Life, a Moral Tale.*

On the first day of December will be published, A detailed and embellished Prospectus of an original work on portraits, to be entitled "*Physiognomical Portraits*." It will contain Specimens of the Plates and Letter-press, and exhibit the finest proof of British Talent in the *line* manner of engraving, that have ever appeared in this country.

The *Young Arithmetician's Class Book*; or, an *Easy Introduction to*  
2 Z                      *Commercial*

**Commercial Arithmetic:** consisting of a comprehensive arrangement of the fundamental rules, and the rules of proportion, illustrated by suitable examples, and the arithmetical tables adapted to the weekly recitation of classes: by J. W. DAVENPORT.

Shortly will be published, *The Practice of the Court of Insolvent Debtors, with Observations on the late and present Acts of Parliament respecting Insolvency;* by RICHARD HATT, late agent in the above court.

Mr. KERRIGAN, of the Royal Navy, is about to publish the *Young Navigator's Guide to the Sidereal and Planetary parts of Nautical Astronomy*, being the practice of finding the latitude, the longitude, and the variation of the compass, by the fixed stars and planets.

Mr. JEFFERY TAYLOR, Author of "*Harry's Holiday*," is about to publish *Fables of Æsop in Rhyme*, with some Originals, each Fable illustrated with a plate.

The Rev. Dr. EVANS is printing a new edition, with considerable improvements, of his *Sketch of the different denominations of Religious Sects*.

A New Edition of Dr. THOMPSON'S *Chemistry*, is nearly ready for publication.

On the 20th of November, will be published with the *Almanacks, Times Telescope for 1821*; or, a *Complete Guide to the Almanack*: containing an explanation of Saints Days and Holidays, with illustrations of British History and Antiquities, notices of obsolete rites and customs, and sketches of comparative chronology, astronomical occurrences in every month, comprising remarks on the phenomena of the celestial bodies, and naturalist's diary, explaining the various appearances in the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

The New Satirical Novel, by the Author of *London*; or, a month at Stevens's, so long ago announced under the title of *Edinburgh*, will certainly appear early in November.

#### FRANCE.

In Paris there are thirteen hospitals appropriated to the use of the sick, and eight alms houses for orphans, the old and infirm. There is also a particular establishment for foundlings.

A number of young men of scientific character are now on travels of observation, under the patronage of the Danish government. The result of their researches is now printing, and is a work likely to be of considerable interest.

Three numbers have already appeared in Svo. published by M. Myroup.

The French Minister of Marine has recently authorized M. De Sauvigny to proceed to Senegal, in the capacity of Botanical Agriculturist. This choice was agreeably to the recommendations of the Professors of the *Jardin du Roi*.

M. Leschenault, &c. the king's naturalist in India, has expedited from Pondidierri, for the Museum of Natural History of Paris, (by the trading vessel *Le Mercure*, which has arrived at Bourdeaux) a young elephant, alive, an antelope, with a particular species of martin and a large black squirrel, also a large chest containing an herbary and a collection of different seeds.

All the inhabitants of the following islands in the South Sea, have received Christian baptism, Otaheite, Eimeo, Tapua-Manu, Huaneine and Raita, with others whose names are not mentioned. In Otaheite there are sixty chapels, wherein the new converts assemble, once on the Wednesday, and three times on the Sunday. There is a printing press in the island, and the four gospels are now printing in the language of the country.

Letters have arrived from M. Havet, naturalist, dated in the Canary Islands. He has instructions from the professors of the *Jardin du Roi*, to visit and explore the island of Madagascar. He has already transmitted some curious notes relative to the researches he made, during the short time of his residence at Lancerotta; ere this he must have arrived at his destination.

M. Milbert, who is in the United States, has embarked for the menagerie of the *Jardin du Roi*, an elephant, three feet in height and three years old; it is expected to arrive shortly in Paris.

M. Lucas, curator of the Cabinets of Mineralogy in the Museum of Natural History, having had leave of absence, is just returned into France from Italy and Sicily, after an excursion of 21 months duration. His arrival in Paris was preceded by more than 30 chests of minerals and other articles to enrich the scientific collections. He speaks highly of the reception he every where met with, and his account differs much from those of some other voyagers, who have enlarged on the dangerous roads in the kingdom of Naples. Those perils appear to have been not a little exaggerated.

The latest news from M. Plée, naturalist, now abroad, on account of the French



French government, left him at Basseterre in Guadaloupe, where he was preparing to pass over to Martinico, and from thence to the island of Porto Rico.

The French Journals announce the recent publication of a map of the world, in its two hemispheres, on a grand and comprehensive scale, for accuracy and embellishments. It is of the same magnitude and on the same projection as Arrowsmith's, which was published at London, in 1794, but the knowledge, &c. obtained from subsequent discoveries are stated to preclude all idea of comparison. The execution of the engraving, the colours and the beauty of the paper, are asserted to be inferior, in no respect, to those of any charts that have appeared in any collection.

#### GERMANY.

From two works lately published in Germany, on the plague of Buchaust in 1813, and on that of Noja in 1815 and 16, we learn that the plague was exercising its ravages in Wallachia and the kingdom of Naples, with different effects. In the latter country, the precautionary measures to prevent its propagation, were effectual: whilst in the former, for want of the same, it spread with a frightful rapidity, and reduced a population of 80,000 to 50,000. It lasted from July 1813, to the same month in the following year. Dr. M. Grollman, author of the first publication, has had hundreds of patients with the plague under his care, and he enlarges on the symptoms and points out the remedies which he found more or less conducing to success. Our ignorance and inadequacy, as to the disease and its remedy, are still apparent. Dr. Harless, editor of the second work, insists that we shall never be secure from pestiferous maladies, till Europe and the north of Africa are cleared from the domination of barbarians.

We may collect from the respective budgets of Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and Baden, that the amount of what each citizen pays, as his contribution to the public charges, is as follows:—In Wurtemberg, each pays annually about nine florins; in Bavaria, nine and a fraction, and in the Grand Duchy of Baden, twelve and a fraction.

The civil list of Wurtemberg has been fixed at 800,000 florins per annum, of which 70,200 are furnished in timber and cork. The king has besides, a revenue of 800,000 florins, arising from his own domains, of which, 45,000 are

deducted for the imposts and pensions. The separate portions of the royal family amount to 371,187 florins, not including their chateaux, or castles of residence. That of the queen dowager alone is 103,989 florins.

#### SWEDEN.

The Board of the Marine in Sweden, has recently published a notice, announcing that the light-house of the Tower of Carlsten, near Marstrand, will be pulled down, and rebuilt in the course of 1822. The execution of this project to commence April 16, 1821, and the flame to be extinguished from the 15th of the said month.

#### RUSSIA.

The Jesuits, that by a recent ukase of the Emperor of Russia have been banished from the empire, were in number about 800, of whom 300 were in Siberia and Kamtschatka. Their colleges in general, had from 24 to 30 religious; the most considerable, that of Moscow, contained 140.

#### SOUTH AMERICA.

*Culture of Tea in Brazil.*—Some months ago, a notice appeared in the British and Foreign journals, to the following purport: “No sooner had the King of Portugal and Brazil established his residence at Rio Janeiro, than he determined to introduce into his trans-atlantic states, the culture of the tea plant, by means of a colony of Chinese. This has so far taken effect, that there is now a grove of 3000 trees, regularly planted, on the southern reverse of a high mountain, about three leagues from the palace. There is a likelihood that this valuable growth will become general!”

The Austrian Observer, without quoting its authorities, has the following remarks, probably through the channel of one of the naturalists attached to the Austrian embassy.

“Whatever has been circulated on the culture of the tea plant, by a colony of Chinese, in Brazil, on the model of the Swiss that have the care of planting vines, is, at least, exaggerated. It is true that the late first minister, the Count de la Barca, made such an attempt, by means of a dozen Chinese that he imported from Batavia; but the results shewed that neither the soil nor climate were eligible for that foreign plant. At present, what remains is only an object of curiosity, and there is no more chance of producing a copious growth, than there is of the nutmeg and clove

clove trees, which had been tried before. Recourse, therefore, must again be had to China and India, for tea and spicery, which, from being objects of luxury, are now become articles of prime necessity.

Among the objects transported to Cayenne, by *La Zelée*, is the fish called *gourami*, and the bird destructive of insects known by the name of *martin*. This bird was introduced into the Isles of France and Bourbon, to destroy the grasshoppers, which made terrible ravages in the plantations. Those insects have now almost entirely disappeared, from the incessant attacks of the *martin*. This bird, in quest of its sustenance, will perch on the backs of oxen and other animals, and there destroy the eggs of certain insects that would be very prejudicial. When insects fail, the *martin* attacks small animals, as mice, rats and small pigeons. It was originally from India, where it is very common, but it has now considerably multiplied in the colonies, under the protection of the law. It lays eggs four at a time, more than once in a year, and builds its nest in a rough way, on the tops of high trees, and sometimes in farm-houses, or the holes of decayed walls. It is very apt to frequent inhabited places, if not frightened away.

The French vessel *La Zelée*, commanded by M. Serec, has brought from the Isle of Bourbon, a collection of valuable plants indigenous to that colony, or imported from the Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, the Seychelles and different parts of Asia. This vessel sailed from Rochfort, June 29, 1818, and entered the port of Havre, Aug. 2, 1820. M. Milius, commandant and administrator for the king in the Isle of Bourbon, procured the collection, which is to be sent partly to Paris, for the botanic garden, and partly to the different French possessions. The catalogue is too considerable for insertion, but it includes several spice trees, and a complete assortment of different kinds of wood. For the museum, there is a number of live and stuffed animals, birds and fishes, with crocodiles, cameleons, snakes, and small tortoises from Madagascar. For the same *depôt*, are also a number of insular arms, helmets, Hottentot arrows, Madagascar bucklers, gums, dies, &c.

#### NORTH AMERICA.

According to the last report of the Missionary Board, the whole population

of Greenland consists of 3586 individuals, spread through 17 colonies on the western coast. It is the coasts only that are inhabited, as the interior of this country is blocked up with icebergs that are incessantly accumulating. Notwithstanding this, the population, since 1789, has been augmented by 714 individuals.

The whole regular forces of the United States amounts to no more than 8688 men, including 627 officers, with the staff and corps of engineers. The national militia exceeds 800,000. Their ships of war compose a total of 82, exclusive of gun boats, &c. of these, 36 are 74's, with a number of frigates, brigs, schooners, &c.

The entire population of the Tyrol and the Voralberg, in 1819, amounted to 732,082 inhabitants, of whom 354,000 were males, and 377,000 females. In the Voralberg alone, the individuals were 81,966. The increase in the Tyrol, since the census of 1808, has been very considerable.

It appears from authentic tables, that there have been imported into Havana from Africa, from 1790 to 1815, 159,731 slaves; in 1816, 17,722 were imported, and in 1817, 23,560. A letter written March 19, 1819, by an officer on board the squadron stationed for intercepting the trade, announces that it was in full activity, and that several vessels had been taken. Among others, was a little Spanish goelette that had 82 slaves on board, of whom 35 were young girls. Another goelette was taken that had a number of young girls inclosed within hogsheads; they were half dead when taken out.

M. Guillemin, French consul at New Orleans, in consideration of the dangers incurred by shipwreck on the coast of Florida, has announced an establishment at Cape Florida, with provision of suitable succours, &c. He further adds, that captains, &c. in any danger, passing by the north of Guya-Biscane, will find the entrance of the Boca-Eatonces, which may be passed in entire security, and that they will perceive houses before them on the continent. In case of shipwreck to the north of Boca-Eatonces, they will find, at the distance of two miles, certain places fixed upon, whence houses may be seen, and where, by making signals with fires or otherwise, due aid will be afforded them. If lost in the south part of the New River, they must proceed in a southerly



southerly direction, along the shore, and they will find, at the distance of every four miles, posts with inscriptions in English, French and Spanish, pointing out the spots where pits of fresh water have been dug.

## AFRICA.

To indicate more security in the anchorage of the Goletta, the Bey of Tunis has erected a pharos or lighthouse, with a light sustained with oil. It is 6 feet in height and three in diameter, and is placed on the top of a mast of the height of 40 feet. It will be of material service to guard against an error that has often proved fatal, the mistaking the gulph of Porto Farino, for that of the Goletta. A duty of two piastres is laid on every vessel without distinction of tonnage, that shall anchor in the road, to maintain the charges.

## EAST INDIES.

Letters from Bombay dated the 20th of January last, report the horrible outrages of pirates, on the coast of Okamundel. A vessel on her course from Mandavia to Bate, that had on board about 80 Byragees, men and women, was taken by the pirates, in sight of the last named harbour. The vessel had no merchandize, being only intended for the conveyance of pilgrims. Forty of these were beheaded, and their bodies thrown into the sea; the rest were pierced with lances, with the exception of four women, whom they carried away. After taking away the sail, the pirates bored a hole in the vessel and quitted it. The wounded persons stopped up the leak as well as they could, and making a sail of what apparel the pirates had left them, were enabled to arrive in safety at Bate. Notwithstanding the generous relief, &c. they experienced from the officers of the company, six of the pilgrims died, and hopes were entertained of saving only ten. One of the company's cruizers was in sight, but could not get at the

pirates, from the rocks and shoals that environ the coast. Their primary object was to attack the Temple of Dwarka, in the hopes of gaining an immense booty. No land force, it seems, can be so stationed as to prevent their landing and pillaging the country, by desultory incursions.

Dr. Salami, a native of Palermo, but resident in London, and member of several learned Societies, has arrived at Rome. He has examined the various boards and institutions of health in Italy, and intends to proceed to Constantinople, and fix his abode there for some time, to make his observations on the plague. He is accompanied by Mr. Reeve, first surgeon in the army of the United States.

Maria Louisa, Duchess of Lucca, is now forming a port at Viareggio, by means of the construction of a mole. The intention is to render it deep enough for the reception of small ships of war. To encourage building at this situation, the Duchess offers grants of land gratuitously, to any that may feel inclined to settle there. The Duchess has already had constructed at Genoa, a goelette of 12 guns, and some sloops and gun-boats.

A new pharos or light-house is constructing at the Tower *Des Baleines*, Isle of Rhé; the light will be moveable and make its revolution in six minutes. In the interval will be four appearances of a white and very brilliant light. At each interval or lapse of 90 seconds, a very sparkling lustre will be discerned to last about 15 seconds. This brilliancy will gradually diminish, till it disappear.

M. Hell, lieutenant in the navy, commander of the Aviso *La Foudre*, is constructing an hydrographical survey of the coasts of the island of Corsica. The charts hitherto very incorrect, will be rectified from his observations, so as to afford ample security to navigators.

## REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

It is well known that cloth dyed in the piece is never saturated throughout with the colouring matter. Indeed such cloths may be distinguished from those dyed in the wool, by examining their edge when cut; for their interior is always of a fainter tint than the surfaces—sometimes almost white. If, to avoid this, the cloth be made of wool dyed before spun, it is more expensive, but be-

comes more agreeable to wear, never showing white edges. Some colours can only be given to cloth after it is manufactured; for example, cochineal scarlet, the beauty of which would be impaired by carding, spinning, and fulling. Scarlet is therefore always dyed in the piece, and liable to exhibit white edges. The discovery of the Count de la Boulaye-Marsillac, director and professor in

in the school of the Gobelins, entirely removes this defect. His theory is, that the water with which the cloth is soaked before immersion in the dye-vat, occupying already the interstices of the cloth, prohibits the entrance of the colouring liquid; so that the cloth, though strongly wrung to displace the water, is able only to receive the colouring matter to a certain depth. His aim then was to have the cloth so moistened as to be fit for the process, and yet to have the water so completely removed from the interior of the cloth as to permit the dye to enter; and this he effects by making the moistened cloth pass through between rollers placed within and at the bottom of the dye-vat; so that, the web passing from one windlass through the dye-vat, and being strongly compressed by the rollers in its passage to another windlass, all the remaining water is driven out into the colouring liquid (and diluting it to that extent), and is replaced by the colouring liquid, so as to receive colour into its very centre. The winding is continued backwards and forwards from one windlass to the other, and through the rolling-press, till the dye is of sufficient intensity. Cloths thus dyed are of so intense a colour as to appear less bright than scarlets are by the common process; but this deeper reflection of red rays may be obviated by adding to the bath some turmeric or fustic.

After having ascertained that all ligneous matter, such as wood, bark, straw, hemp, &c. may be transformed into gum, and into sugar, by the sulphuric acid, M. Braconnot has extended his researches to the parts of animals, and he began with gelatine, as obtained from the skin, membranes, tendons, &c. of animals. He found that gelatine may be converted by sulphuric acid into a crystallisable sugar *sui generis*, which probably does not exist in nature. It crystallises more readily than that from the cane. It is less fusible, and it contains azote. Its sweetness is nearly equal to that of the sugar of grapes. Its solubility in water is not greater than that of sugar of milk, with which it has at first sight some analogies. By slow evaporation, it yields crystals as hard as sugar-candy, and in the form of flat prisms or tables grouped together. He also found that the sugar of gelatine combines intimately with the nitric acid, with sensible decomposition, and even without the aid of heat, and then forms a new acid, to which he has given the name of the *nitro-saccharic*. This acid is very soluble, and crystallises with great facility in fine colourless prisms, transparent, flat, and striated like those of sulphate of soda. Its taste is acid; it is slightly saccharine, and very like tartaric acid. It produces no change in metallic or earthy solutions. United to potash, it forms a super-salt and a neutral salt, both of which crystallise in fine needles, which have a

sort of nitrous taste. It detonates like nitre on burning coals. The new acid dissolves carbonate of lime with a strong effervescence, and the solution yields fine prismatic needles. This salt does not attract humidity, and is scarcely soluble in concentrated alcohol. Thrown on burning coals, it melts in its water of crystallisation, and then detonates like nitre. With oxide of copper, the *nitro-saccharic* acid forms a crystallisable salt unalterable in the air;—with magnesia a deliquescent uncrystallisable salt; and with oxide of lead an uncrystallisable salt, unalterable in the air, and resembling gum. It dissolves iron and zinc, with the disengagement of hydrogen gas, the results of which are uncrystallisable combinations. And likewise that wool, and particularly the muscular fibre (*fibrine*), when treated with sulphuric acid, yield a particular white pulverulent substance, which he has called *Leucine*. When a solution of leucine, in lukewarm water, is evaporated spontaneously, a number of small isolated crystals are formed at its surface. They are flat, perfectly circular, and have exactly the shape of the moulds of buttons, with a rim round their circumference, and a point or depression in their centre. *Leucine* has the taste of the juice of meat. It appears to be specifically lighter than water. It melts at a temperature considerably above that of boiling water, and spreads an odour of putrid meat, subliming partly in the form of small white insulated crystals. *Leucine* dissolves easily in nitric acid, and produces fine colourless and divergent needle crystals, which are a new acid, *analogous* to the *nitro-saccharic*. This *nitro leucic* acid forms, with salefiable bases, which have quite a different arrangement from the *nitro-saccharates*. Combined with lime it yields a salt, which crystallises in small rounded groupings, and is unalterable in the air.

M. BIGIO of Venice, in a little treatise on coffee, has advanced many novel observations on the colouring matter drawn from it; he enumerates the different experiments of Chenevix, Cadet, Payssé, Seguin, and Brugnatelli; by repeating and continuing the process, he professes to have so far improved on his predecessors, as to obtain from coffee a green gum lac, which (as attested by certain artists) may be very advantageously used in painting.

According to the observations of M. H. DUTROCHET, the height of the meteor which projected the meteoric stones at Charsouville, in the department of the Loiret, on the 23d November, 1810, was about 14,724 toises. Mr. Bowditch found, that the perpendicular altitude of the meteor which discharged the meteoric stones at Weston in North America, on the 14th December, 1807, was 15,360 toises, or about sixteen miles.



## BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the FIRST YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the FIRST SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

**CAP. LVI.** *For the summary Punishment, in certain Cases, of Persons wilfully or maliciously damaging or committing Trespasses on public or private Property.*—July 15, 1820.

I. Whereas it is expedient that a more summary Mode than now by Law exists, of repressing and obtaining Satisfaction for Damages to Buildings, Fences, Land, Growing Crops, and other Real and Personal Property, whether of a private or public Nature, by wilful and malicious Trespassers and other Wrongdoers, should be provided; be it therefore enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, if any Person or Persons shall wilfully or maliciously do or commit any Damage, Injury, or Spoil, to or upon any Building, Fence, Hedge, Gate, Stile, Guide Post, Mile Stone, Tree, Wood, Underwood, Orchard, Garden, Nursery Ground, Crops, Vegetables, Plants, Land, or other Matter or Thing Growing or being thereon, or to or upon Real or Personal Property, of any Nature or Kind soever, and shall be thereof convicted within Four Calendar Months next after the committing of such Injury, before any Justice of the Peace where such Offence shall have been committed, either by the Confession of the Party offending, or by the Oath of one or more credible Witness or Witnesses, or of the Party aggrieved in the Premises, which Oath such Justice is hereby empowered to administer, every Person so offending, and being thereof convicted—as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay to the Person or Persons aggrieved, such a Sum of Money as shall appear to such Justice to be a reasonable Satisfaction and Compensation for the Damage or Injury or Spoil so committed, not exceeding in any case the Sum of Five Pounds, which said Sum of Money shall be paid to the Person or Persons aggrieved.—In default of Payment Offenders to be committed. In case of Public Property, one Moiety to the Informer, the other to the Poor of the Parish.

III. Offenders may be apprehended and taken before a Justice without any Warrant.

Sect. V. gives a Power of Appeal to the Quarter Sessions.

VI. Not to affect any Act as to Punishment for Trespass, nor to extend to Persons a Right, &c.

**CAP. LVII.** *To repeal an Act passed in the Fifty-seventh Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, An Act to abolish the Punishment of public Whipping on Female Offenders, and to make further provisions in lieu thereof.*—July 15, 1820.

II. and III. Judgment or Sentence of Whipping shall not be awarded on Female Offenders; but instead thereof Imprisonment or Solitary Confinement.

**CAP. LVIII.** *For the better securing the Excise Duties on Paper and Pasteboard.*—July 15, 1820.

I. Maker to enter in a Book the Quantity of Paper, &c. made by him daily. Entries to be delivered to the Officer every Six Weeks verified on Oath. Penalty on Maker neglecting Entry or making a false Entry, &c. 200l.

III. From January 5, 1821, Officer to take an Account of Stock; and Maker to keep the different Classes of Paper, &c. which has been charged with Duty from that which has not been charged, and so as the Officer may easily see the Departure Stamp and take an Account of the Number and Weight of the Reams, &c.

IV. From January 5, 1821, so much of recited Act as relates to the Mode of tying up Reams of Paper, &c. repealed.

V. Weight of Paper to be put in Words joining to it lbs. or Pounds on the label to be affixed on the Wrapper of every Ream of Paper, &c.—Penalty on Neglect, or if Paper, &c. be found to be under the Weight marked, Forfeiture and 100l. for every Ream or Parcel.

VI. Commissioners of Excise to issue to the Supervisor of the District, a sufficient Number of Labels to be used; with which the Officer shall supply the Maker. One of such Labels shall be pasted on the Wrapper, that when the Ream is tied up, the Label shall be on the Top, with the End thereof, for receiving the Impression of the Departure Stamp. Class and Weight to be put on such Label by the Maker; and when the Officer weighs the Paper, &c. shall put thereon the progressive Number on such Ream, &c. and the Quarter and Year when weighed. Officer to write on such Label the Day of the Month, and afterwards stamp the Ream or Parcel. How Quarters shall be distinguished.—Penalty on Maker destroying such Label, making false Entry thereon, using it on any other Wrapper, tying up Paper, &c. in any Wrapper without such Label; and not marking on it the Particulars before mentioned, &c. 200l.

VII. Departure Stamps to be issued, and one to be delivered to every Maker, who shall fix an Impression thereof on the Label of every Ream of Paper, &c. before the same is sent out of the Mill, and on each side of the Wrapper.—Penalty for not giving a Receipt for the Stamps; or for not using it as directed, or for having Paper, &c. in possession for 24 Hours after being so stamped; or for removing

removing Paper, &c. without such Departure Stamp; Forfeiture of Paper, &c. and 200l. for every Ream and Parcel.

VIII. Maker to deliver up to Supervisor Departure Stamp when required. Penalty for refusal 50l.

IX. Paper, &c. returned shall be marked with the Number or Letter by which the Mill is distinguished, or with the word 'Returned;' and be kept separate, and Notice given to the Officer, who shall take an Account thereof; and on being removed the Departure Stamp shall be affixed. Penalty 100l. for every Ream or Parcel where directions are not complied with.

X. Provisions of this Act shall apply to all uncharged Stock of Paper, &c. on Jan. 5, 1821. Label to be affixed on the Wrapper, and Officer to take an Account. Departure Stamp to be affixed to the Wrapper of Paper, &c. removed. Penalty where Directions are not complied with, 200l. for every Ream or Parcel, and forfeiture.

XI. Stationers not to return Wrappers to Makers, but to cancel them. Makers not to receive such Wrappers. Penalty, 200l. Not to extend to Wrappers returned with Paper, &c. disliked on opening and refused.

XIII. Penalty on Persons counterfeiting Stamps, &c. used for securing the duties on Paper, &c. having them in Possession; using them on Wrappers or Labels; or selling Paper, &c. with counterfeit Stamps, &c. 1000l. and for every Wrapper, &c. 500l.

CAP. LIX. *To amend, revive, and continue, until the Twenty-fifth Day of March, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, an Act of the Fifty-second Year of His late Majesty, for regulating the Separation of damaged from sound Coffee, and for permitting Dealers to send out any Quantity of Coffee, not exceeding Eight Pounds Weight, without Permit.*—July 15, 1820.

CAP. LX. *To amend and continue Two Acts passed in the Fifty-seventh Year of His late Majesty King George the Third, for authorising the Issue of Exchequer Bills and the Advance of Money for carrying on of Public Works and Fisheries, and Employment of the Poor; and to extend the Powers of the Commissioners for executing the said Acts in Great Britain.*—July 15, 1820.

IV. Commissioners to advance by Loan, for the Purposes mentioned in recited Acts, payable in Exchequer Bills, which shall be repaid with Interest at 5 per Cent.

V. Loans made under this Act to be subject to the Conditions mentioned in recited Acts, and the Powers thereby given for recovering Payment shall extend to this Act.

VI. Commissioners may enlarge the Time of Repayment of Loans under the re-

cited Acts, on Application of the Parties, and may take old Securities or require new, as they think necessary.

XIX. In Default of Payment of Loan, the Property assigned in Security may be sold and applied to that Purpose.

XX. Surety becoming Bankrupt, another approved Surety to be produced within 14 Days, or Payment made of One Half the Sum for which Bankrupt was bound, or Process shall issue for Payment.

XXIII. Process shall issue for the Benefit of Sureties and against Sureties for the Benefit of Co-sureties, though the Loan has been repaid.

XXIV. Sureties satisfying Loan shall have such Remedies against their Principals and Co-sureties as are herein provided.

CAP. LXI. *To charge additional Duties on the Importation of certain Articles into the Isle of Man, and to regulate the Trade of the said Island.*—15th July, 1820,

I. On Spirits imported under Licence pursuant to 45 G. 3. c. 99. an additional Duty of 1s. 6d. shall be paid for every Gallon of Brandy and Geneva, and 1s. per Gallon for Rum; and for Tobacco 1s. per lb.

II. Commissioners of Customs may grant Licences for the Importation into the Port of Douglas of 5,500 Weight of Muscovado Sugar and 4,000 Packs of Playing Cards in any One Year, in British Ships of not less than 50 Tons.

X. Decked Vessels having on board Spirits exceeding Half a Gallon, or Tobacco exceeding a lb. for each Seaman, or Tea exceeding 2lbs. for the whole Crew; Open Boats, having Spirits exceeding one Quart, Tobacco  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. and Tea 1lb. after the same Proportion, Vessels, &c. forfeited.

CAP. LXII. *To continue, until the First Day of January One thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, an Act of the Fifty-ninth Year of His late Majesty, for staying Proceedings against any Governor or other persons concerned in imposing and levying Duties in New South Wales; for continuing certain Duties; and for empowering the said Governor to levy a Duty on Spirits made in the said Colony.*—15th July, 1820.

CAP. LXIII. *To continue, until the Fifth Day of July One thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, an Act of the Twenty-ninth Year of King George the Second, for granting a Bounty on certain Species of British and Irish Linens exported; and for taking off the Duties on the Importation of Foreign Raw Linen Yarns made of Flax.*—15 July, 1820.

NEW



## NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN OCTOBER,

*With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROEMIUM.*

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

**AN Account of Timbuctoo and Housa,** by *El Hage Abdsalam Shabeeny*, with Notes critical and explanatory, and Letters descriptive of Travels through West and South Barbary, and across the Atlas Mountains, by **JAMES GREY JACKSON**, esq. merits special notice. The person who communicates the intelligence respecting Timbuctoo and Housa in this work, is a Musselman and a native of West Barbary, and was personally known to Mr. Lucas, the British Consul. He tells us that at the age of 14 he accompanied his father to Timbuctoo, where he resided 10 years: he resided also at Housa two years. In the 27th year of his age he returned to his native place, Tetuan. After residing a short period there, he embarked for Hamburg, was captured by a Russian ship, and carried prisoner to Ostend, where he was released by the kind offices of Sir John Peters, the British Consul at that port; sent to Dover and provided with a passage to Gibraltar, by the British government. The questions in this curious and interesting narrative, were proposed by Mr. Beaufoy, of African celebrity, and Mr. Lucas the consul was the interpreter. Shabeeny and his family are now established at Tetuan, where he has a wife and a large family. Our limits will not admit of many extracts from this valuable work, but as our manufactures are on the decline, and the nation is anxiously looking out for new markets, and as we know that the mind of the country and of the government are now strongly directed to a quarter of the world, in which, at no distant period, we anticipate a great outlet for British manufactures and industry, (which if the nation loses it, the fault must be her's alone;) we cannot refrain from quoting the following passage respecting the trade to Africa. "Timbuctoo is the great emporium for all the country of the blacks, and even for Morocco and Alexandria. The principal articles of merchandize are tobacco, platilias, beads of all kinds, cowries, small Dutch looking glasses, called in Holland *reft spiegels*, &c. In the desert they buy rock-salt of the Arabs, who bring it to them in camel loads ready packed, which sells to a great advantage at Timbuctoo and in the several markets of Sudan; Shabeeny's caravan consisted of 500 loaded camels, of which about 200 carried rock-salt. The returns are made in gold-dust, slaves, ivory, gum Sudan, and other things of lesser consideration. The gold dust is

brought to Timbuctoo from Housa in small leather bags; cowries and gold dust are the medium of traffic. The (Shereefs) Mahomedan princes, and other merchants generally sell their goods to some of the principal native merchants, taking their gold dust with them into other countries. The merchants residing at Timbuctoo have agents or correspondents in other countries, and are themselves agents in return. Timbuctoo is visited by merchants from all the negro countries, some of its inhabitants are extremely rich: a principal source of their wealth, is lending gold-dust and slaves at high interest to foreign merchants, which is repaid by goods from Morocco, or Marocco, as Mr. Jackson calls it, and other countries, to which the gold and slaves are conveyed." Shabeeny says that gold is found about 16 miles from Housa; we can hardly credit the description which this Musselman gives of the mode of collecting it. "He says they go in the night with camels, whose legs and feet are covered to protect them from snakes; they take a bag of sand and mark with it the places that glitter with gold; in the morning they collect the earth where marked, and carry it to the refiner, who for a small sum separates the gold. Iron mines are in the desert; the iron is brought in small pieces by the Arabs, who melt and purify it; they cannot cast iron. They use charcoal fire, and form guns and swords with a hammer and anvil. The points of their arrows are barbed with iron: no man can draw the bow by his arm alone, but they have a kind of lever; the bow part is of steel, brought from Barbary and manufactured at Timbuctoo." This passage reminds us of the message sent by the king of Ethiopia to Cambyes, when the latter invaded Abyssinia. The king sent to Cambyes an archer with a bow, accompanied by this recommendation: "When your soldiers can draw this bow then only you may presume to attack us;" several of the strongest men in the army of Cambyes tried in vain. We can safely say that the author has laid us under an obligation by his notes on this part of the work. We now proceed to Mr. Jackson's part of this interesting work, in which the charm of variety is undoubtedly great, but we cannot say as much of the arrangement of the matter, which, however, is intrinsically good, and he must be a sour critic indeed, who can resist being highly gratified with the perusal of this work.

Mr. Jackson introduces his readers to the anecdotes with the following words. "In recording the following anecdotes, fragments and notes, the naked truth is stated without the embellishment of language or the labour of rhetoric, which the wiser part of mankind have always approved of as the most instructive way of writing." Speaking of the library at Fas, Mr. Jackson says: "When the present Emperor came to the throne there was a very extensive and valuable library of Arabic manuscripts at Fas, consisting of many thousand volumes. It is more than probable," Mr Jackson says, "that the whole and complete works of Livy and Tacitus and many other similar works, are to be found translated during the era of Arabian learning into the Arabic language, in the hands of private individuals in West and South Barbary." *The French seem to be aware of the importance of this suggestion*, and have now actually formed an establishment for a course of instruction in the Arabic language, at the Royal Academy of living oriental languages. The utility of the Arabic language, *as now spoken*, cannot be longer doubted, particularly when considered in a literary and commercial point of view, as more than 40 millions of men with whom Europe maintains political relations speak that language; and the French ambassador at Constantinople has recently availed himself of the advantages to be derived from a knowledge of this language, by sending to Paris, among other valuable works, *a complete Arabic version of the Works of Herodotus and of Plutarch*. Mr. Jackson in his arguments respecting the doubted junction of the Nile and the Niger, is not deficient in acuteness, and his thorough knowledge of the native or Arabic language, and the manners of the people, enables him occasionally to strike out unexpected lights from the analogy of African names and places. In this respect he possesses a singular advantage over every other traveller. Mr. Jackson is a zealous projector of a plan for the gradual civilization of Africa, which embraces *the propagation of Christianity among the Negroes and the establishment of a vast and lucrative system of commerce*. It would be premature, at this moment, to offer any opinion on his prospectus, page 251 to 263, but we really think it well deserving the attention of government, to investigate the practicability of his scheme. On the whole, one may derive a variety of amusement and instruction from Mr. Jackson's work; it contains details of the Arab manners, which are curious and interesting. His observations on the Arabic language, the geography of the country, and the customs, are well deserving attention.

Dr. SCUDAMORE has just published *A Chemical and Medical Report of all the English Mineral Waters*. A work of this nature must be interesting to medical men, but more so to invalids, who are accustomed to make periodical excursions to the different watering places. Dr. Scudamore has handled his subject in a very methodical and scientific manner: first, by giving the natural history of each spring, and then detailing its medicinal properties, with its mode of action. In his account of the Cheltenham waters, there are some very excellent observations on diet and bathing, which the bilious and gouty will do well to read, during a course of these waters. We could wish, that whilst he was about it, the author had more minutely described the beautiful and romantic scenery which is an invariable attendant on all places of public resort of the nature in question: but this deficiency is amply supplied by another volume, long before the public, entitled "*Guide to all the Watering and Sea Bathing Places*;" which in addition to interesting description, contains 100 engravings. The scenery of watering places conduces more to the recovery of health than is generally imagined; for by it, the mind is amused whilst the body is invigorated by the exercise necessary for its inspection. Speaking of the attractions of Cheltenham, Dr. Scudamore seems to have been impressed with this idea: he says, "each spa is furnished with pump-rooms of noble size and elegance, with adjoining pleasure grounds. Indeed, such are the excellent arrangements, that the invalid, gladdened also by enlivening bands of music which attend the morning promenade, is invited to fulfil his early duties of health by all the attractions of a gay and lively scene." In recommendation of the present volume, we have only to add that the analyses of the waters are improvements on those made by chemists on former occasions; and are in general satisfactory and correct: some of the springs have been examined by Dr. Scudamore himself; and others by professed chemists whose accuracy was to be depended upon.

We have perused, with much pleasure, a *Second Volume of the Sketch Book*, by GEOFFREY CRAYON, gent.; a work which we consider not only very superior to the usual productions of trans-atlantic genius, but one which bids fair to rank high among the best classical writings of our own country. Indeed we think the title rather too modest and unassuming: for with much fine feeling, taste and brilliancy of style, Washington Irving combines a power of thought, a strength of reasoning and observation, which we seldom observe in those who are generally designated by the term



term of "fine writers." We were afraid from some portion of the first volume that his powers were too light and rhetorical to accomplish much in the career which he had chosen—but he has now given us ample ground for a change of opinion. There is a sincere and earnest tone in the expression of his feelings and opinions—judicious remark mingled with lively and picturesque descriptions of the scenes through which he has passed, and the characters and events which he has studied. He has a claim to genius as well as to talents in the invention, conduct, and colouring of some of his characters and stories. With profound sensibility he displays a fund of humour, and occasional traits of heart and disposition, which something remind us of the manner of Sterne. Some of his specimens of transatlantic character, and individual portraits, we think among the best portions of the volumes, though his essays and opinions upon men and books, literary anecdote, and varieties of life, are far from trifling or disagreeable reading. In fact, Mr. Irving's reputation as an author is deservedly high in America, and the Sketch Book will be considered one of the pleasantest and best publications composed in the English language for many years.

In *Lodoiska and her Daughter*, Madame de la MOTTE FOUQUE, the lady of our romantic baron of the same name; "Author of *Undine* and *Sintram*," has availed herself of her lord's example, and imagined a still more romantic romance than either Mrs. Radcliffe or her husband. The Sorrows of Werter days are returning upon us once more, and there is a relapsing disposition in the sobriety and sense of English taste and good feeling, but too much inclined to give them welcome. We do not hope to stem the tide, but we could wish to moderate its force—and we think that in the minds of sound dispassionate readers, the work of Madame la Baronne will afford us some little assistance in moderating the rage for transcendental sentiments and philosophy, which threaten to overwhelm us. While we are far from wishing to deny the possession of imagination and strong feeling to the fair author in question, we cannot be critically insensible to the manifest sins and transgressions which deform her literary character and style of composition. She is a refiner and double distiller of subtle German sensibilities—of modes of action, and shades of feeling, which to the uninitiated and unilluminated in the supernatural creed, and in the mysteries of transcendental workings of the heart (at the expence indeed of the brain) present nothing but a heap of confused and fantastic images, with exaggerated passions, which are

light, and truth, and beauty to admirers and believers—the mysterious elect. The license of this system of romance writing, is, however, favourable to the authors—it wraps them in obscurity, or they are at least, "only dimly seen." It calls for no precise meaning, no severity of judgment to themselves. "The world is all before them where to choose," and thus we perceive the most wild and extravagant creations of the mind, with its subtlest feelings and internal motions, combined with the phenomena of the external world, to produce effect—and Lodoiska and her Daughter.

The friends of freedom will peruse with pleasure, though not unmingled with partial disapprobation, *Memoirs of Gregor McGregor, and other Chieftains*; including Narratives of all their Expeditions, and New Views of the Commerce of South America. Though not written in a very superior style of biographical composition, or containing the most enlightened and comprehensive ideas of the policy of colonial states, we nevertheless feel interested in following the author through a series of actions and events which have led, and are now leading to such great and beneficial results. The history of the rise and progress of those noble struggles which have lately done so much honour to the character of American and European states, will be read with delight by those who perceive a retributive justice, and a justification "of the ways of God to man," in the very instruments of tyranny being turned against those who wield them, and the cause of oppression changed into that of the salvation of mankind.

So numerous have been the poetical tributes to the memory of our late Sovereign, so many the tears of sorrow shed by the afflicted muse, that we were almost led to consider the subject, however fruitful, as exhausted; in this idea, however, we are happy to allow that we were mistaken. *Britannia's Cypress*, by JOHN HARTWELL, is a poem replete with bold imagery and mournfully pleasing reflections, and though there are certainly some passages, which are not altogether '*ad unguem perfecta*,' we nevertheless derived from the whole much satisfaction and pleasure; and while the author's professed youth and inexperience as a poet will excuse any trifling errors, we think that many pages of his poem would confer a lustre on an older bard.

Dr. RIGBY, of Norwich, has rendered an important service to the farming world, by his treatise of the *Agriculture, &c. of Framlingham*. In a former publication, the author has ably, but generally, shewn the superior excellence of the *drill* and *horse-hoe* system, as practised at Holkham; the same system, in a more limited form, constitutes the

the subject of the present work. It is often difficult to introduce the spirit of improvement, where the errors and prejudices of habit and education have firmly fixed their root, nevertheless we feel convinced, that the most bigotted farmer will, after a perusal of the present publication, be content to resign the customs of his forefathers, for a method of cultivation palpably advantageous.

JOHN NICHOLS, Esq. has recently published a volume, entitled *Recollections and Reflections, Personal and Political, as connected with Public Affairs during the Reign of George III.* We are here presented with some valuable information and judicious remarks, the result of long and tried experience, in the career which Mr. N. has pursued: and the severe but just estimate of the public conduct and character which he formed in the course of his parliamentary life, is given in a bold and decisive, but impartial tone of mind. We indeed think the force and spirit of his censures upon public delinquencies thoroughly justified by their truth, and if the "galled jade" of office appears frequently to wince under his lash, a plea of justification is always ready to his hand. His arguments and feelings are as little imbued with party spirit as we can reasonably expect. Though a good disciple of Charles Fox, he can value public consistency and honesty in his opponents, where they are found to exist: but as he seems to consider these qualities somewhat rare, we find that his commemoration of great names is not very laudatory, though to some it may appear enviable, as we generally find them enumerated in the pensionary list. Among more serious and weighty affairs of state, several agreeable anecdotes and reflections are interspersed, which yield some relief to the tedium and notoriety of public censure on political apostasy and trimming doubts.

JEHOSHAPHAT ASPIN has lately published a small work, illustrated with plates, containing *The Naval and Military Exploits*, which have distinguished the reign of George the Third. It appears to be rather a summary of battles and victories, methodically arranged, and shortly described, than an historical representation of actions and events which have exercised an influence in the nation.

G. GRIMANI, professor of the Italian language, has just published a *New and Improved Grammar of the Italian Language*, combined with a Copious Collection of Exercises, under every Rule and Observation. We are of opinion that the plan which Signor G. has adopted, of curtailing the redundancy and superfluity of examples, and setting forth the rules in as plain and concise a form as possible, is well adapted to facilitate the acquirement of a language which combines so much richness and strength, and so many works of classical beauty as the Italian. From the simple manner in which the rudiments of the tongue are represented, any

person of common ability, without any aid from a master, may acquire a sufficient knowledge to read and enjoy the beauties of Italian literature.

*Key to GRIMANI'S Italian Grammar and Exercises*, will prove a useful appendage to the Student's Grammar, in affording him the means of a comparison of his initiatory exercise with the key, by which he may detect his errors. It will likewise make him acquainted with a greater variety of words and phrases, as various synonymous terms, and different modes of expression have been introduced after the proper ones. The different use and sense of words will thus be made familiar to the scholar, particularly to one who has not the advantage of a master. The key, however, should not be consulted until the exercise in hand is completed, for this would only retard his improvement.

We must request the attention of our more youthful readers to a pleasing little volume in the French language, entitled, *Les Agnes du Seizième Siècle, Conte de Fées Historique*, by Madame D——. It appears to be written for the purpose of weaning the mind of youth from an inordinate love of the marvellous and fictitious stories in which the development of the imagination is consulted, at the expence of the more useful faculties; by combining the charms of novelty, with sound reflections and historical anecdote, and disguising instruction in an allegorical dress; our fair author has very happily contrived to season the dryness of a task with the alluring fancies and tasteful play of style and composition which are peculiarly pleasing to young people of a lively and imaginative turn of mind. We doubt, however, whether she has sufficiently levelled her allegorical characters and historical reflections to the comprehension of early youth. In her preface she remarks: "as I intended to pass the summer with this charming family, I resolved to write an historical fairy tale. It was agreed between the mother and myself, that when I read the story to her daughters, she should criticise and contradict some historical statement which I meant to advance. The young people, as we expected, desirous that their mother should be in the right, and wishing to convict me of an error, made immediate reference to their historical dictionary, and tried to discover who and what I meant to represent by such and such points of my argument. We found this plan succeeded beyond our expectations; in a few months our young students were better acquainted with modern history, than the generality of persons when they make their debut in the polite world."

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A Tour in Normandy, undertaken chiefly for the Purpose of Investigating the Architectural Antiquities of the Duchy, with Observations on its History, on the Country, and its Inhabitants; by D. Turner, Esq. 2 vols. royal 8vo. 21. 12s. 6d. bds.

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Jomini, *Traité des grandes opérations militaires, Seconde partie, ou Histoire critique et militaire des Guerres de la Révolution, nouvelle édition, rédigée sur de nouveaux documens, et augmentée d'un grand nombre de cartes et plans. Tom I.—VI., in 8vo. avec un atlas de 13 cartes in folio. 41. 14s. 6d.*

Revue Chronologique de l'Histoire de France depuis la première Convocation des Notables jusqu'au départ des troupes étrangères, 1787—1818, gros volume, 8vo. 16s.

Nougarede, Baron de Fayet, *Histoire de la Révolution qui renversa la République Romaine et qui amena l'établissement de l'empire, 2 vol. 8vo. 18s.*

Victoires, Conquêtes, Désastres, Revers, et Guerres Civiles des Français, de 1792 à 1815. Tom. XX. 8vo. 11s.

Portraits des Généraux Français, Seconde Collection. Livraison 8, 9, 10, 8vo. 12s.

Monumens des Victoires, Conquêtes, &c. des Français. Livraison 7 et 8, in-4to. 8s.

Say, *Lettres à M. Malthus sur différens Sujets d'Economie Politique, notamment sur les causes de la Stagnation générale du Commerce. 8vo. 5s.*

## NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

*Messe de Requiem, à quatre voix, Chœurs et Grand Orchestre, avec Accompagnement de Piano, à défaut d'Orchestre, Ouvrage consacré à la Mémoire de Camões. Par J.D. Bontemps. Prix 36f.*

THE general construction of this mass or requiem, demonstrates considerable science, contrivance, and fancy. More than two hundred pages are occupied with the display of powers far transcending the common gifts of nature and industry, and which, with very few exceptions, challenges our warmest commendation. As a choral production, this piece demands our noticing, that the interesting and appropriate character of the *points*, and the ingenuity with which they are answered and sustained, not only bespeak

a familiar acquaintance with the style, and management of the great masters in ecclesiastical composition, but exhibit much originality of conception, and natural soundness of judgment, while the texture of the harmony is rich and full, and the modulation learned, without being affected or extravagant. If we have any objections to offer to this elaborate and studious mass of harmonical combinations, they are, that perhaps the whole is too heavy, too uniform, too little relieved by that occasional mixture of light and shade, indispensable in all choral compositions, especially when such composition is extended to the length of that before us. It certainly may be pleaded in favour of M. Bontemps, that he has embraced every opportunity of varying the *time* of his movements,

movements, and that he has availed himself with much success of that diversity of *accompaniment* which, while it agreeably chequers the general effect, not unfrequently illustrates in a striking manner, the sentiments of the words: but nevertheless, we must be allowed to say, that from the want of a freer interspersion of light, easy, and less crowded passages, the harmony is somewhat monotonous, and in a few instances fatiguing. The *score* of this work is full, and demonstrates a thorough knowledge of the powers and characters of the numerous instruments employed, as well as much judgment of orchestral effect. To the whole is subjoined a piano-forte *part*, in which the body of the composition is ably and judiciously compressed, and which will be found very useful to practitioners on that instrument.

*Numbers 1 and 2 of Nicholson's Preceptive Lessons for the Flute. 2s. 6d. each.*

Mr. Nicholson's avowed objects in producing this work, are to save that time of the tutor and pupil, which is generally devoted to the explanation of the rules of fingering, to correct bad habits accidentally contracted, and to assist those who, by various circumstances, are deprived of the advantage of receiving personal and regular instructions. The author's plan is distinct from that of other didactic publications for the flute, inasmuch as it is rather addressed to those practitioners who have made some progress on that instrument, than to the utterly uninformed; and is not intended for the novice. The twelve numbers to which this publication is designed to be extended, will chiefly be directed to the important purposes of explaining the *peculiarities* of the instrument on which his own powers are known to be great; to illustrate the principles on which the command of a good tone may be obtained, by which the fingering should be uniformly regulated, and without which, the beauties of a proper articulation, vibration, &c. can never be expected. The first six numbers will illustrate the six most popular and admired keys (C. G. D. F. B. flat, and E flat) and the latter six elucidate the remaining majors and minors, and furnish such exercises and examples as will at once attract, gratify, and improve the pupil.

From this draught of the author's plan, the reader will judge of its scope

and utility. We have only to add, that after a sedulous scrutiny of its execution, we find ourselves authorized to say, that it bespeaks equal ingenuity and attention; and that the work, as far as the present specimens enable us to judge, promises to supply a desideratum in flute instruction; and that although, after all, dead-letter tuition will never equal the aid derivable from the living examples and *viva voce* precepts of a skilful master. All has here been done which could be effected by book instruction, and that those for whose benefit Mr. Nicholson's publication is intended, will be wise in availing themselves of his labours.

*Number 2, of a Selection of British Melodies, with Accompaniments by Mr. Clifton, and appropriate Words by J. F. M. Dovaston, A.M. 15s.*

This volume comprises an introductory piece, consisting of a piano-forte duett, five harmonized, and nine unharmonized airs. The introductory piece extends to five movements, and contains the "*Sybyl, or Sibel*," "*David of the White Stone*," "*The Melody of Conway*," "*The Delight of the Men of Dovey*," and "*Awake, harmonious Strings*," the selection and arrangement of which are tasteful and judicious, inasmuch as the melodies are pleasing in themselves, derive an advantage from the order in which they are presented to the ear, and form by their assemblage an appropriate opening to the strains they introduce. Of the unharmonized airs, the most interesting are those of "*Love had a Castle in the Air*," (Sally in our Alley.) "*Though my lodging*," (My lodging is on the cold ground.) "*Love like a butterfly in May*," (The pursuit of Love.) "*Oh! hide that dimpled cheek*" (The dimpled cheek) and "*Young Sally was the first and fairest*," (Fair Sally.) Of the harmonized airs, we prefer "*Reged, royal bride of splendour*," for four voices; "*On the smooth shore of Maltraeth*," for two voices; and "*Toll, Britain, toll*," for three voices. Though we point out these as our favourites, the whole selection is of a character to entitle it to our commendation. The single airs are universally agreeable, the harmonizations are conducted with considerable skill, and the piano-forte accompaniment is tasteful and comprehensive. The words, which in general, are full of ideas poetically expressed



expressed, are separately printed; a handsome frontispiece graces the head of the volume; and the pages are very correctly engraved.

*A Duett for the Piano Forte and Harp, with Accompaniment for Flute, by J. G. 6s.*

In this duett, Mr. Graeff has exhibited much of that taste and genius which we have noticed in other of his compositions. The three movements of which it consists, are both excellent in themselves and happily contrasted. The subject of the first is bold, clear, and animated, and the conduct regular and masterly. The second movement is graceful and elegantly tender; and the concluding rondo is sprightly and novel in its theme, while the digressive matter is neither without the necessary degree of analogy, nor carried into that extravagance in which composers for the piano forte are too apt to indulge. Of the general concinity and happily variegated combination of the two *parts* we can speak in the most commending terms; and the flute accompaniment is introduced and regulated, with great address. On the whole, this is one of Mr. Graeff's best productions; and we have no doubt of its very favourable reception with practitioners on the instruments for which it is intended.

*The air "Ah vous Dirai," with variations for the Piano Forte, by T. Woolley. 3s.*

Mr. Woolley's variations to this pleasing little melody of Rousseau, are spirited and vivid; but they want what the painters call keeping. They start injudiciously. From perhaps one of the simplest and most unaffected specimens of Operatic airs that ever were produced, we are instantaneously whirled away into successive demisemi-quavers, and lost in the wildness of unprepared rapidity. To this impropriety we have, however, to oppose indubitable marks of a lively fancy, and of that warmth and spirit from which, when reduced and regulated by time and experience, we may expect much.

*"If ye a Highland Laddie meet," a Scottish Ballad, with an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte or Harp, by G. F. Stansbury. 1s. 6d.*

The prominent features of this little ballad, are prettiness and originality. The passages are easy, natural, and turned with taste. They are, however, as much English as Scotch. The *second* MONTHLY MAG. No. 346.

*venth and fourth* of the key (E. flat) are too freely employed, not to betray the Southern lyre. The melody, nevertheless, is too graceful and too mellifluous, not to equally please the Caledonian and the English ear.

*"The Emblem of Love," by J. Wilkins. 1s. 6d.*

"The Emblem of Love," to the melody of which Mr. Wilkins has subjoined a respectable constructed accompaniment for the piano forte, if not a song of distinguished originality, has the merit of presenting to the ear a pleasing assemblage of well-connected passages, and is far from devoid of interest. The words are not replete with fancy or sentiment; but the ideas they express have been too well enforced by the musician to permit every hearer to be insensible of their vacuity.

*"The Maid of Devon," by M. M. Lemon Rede, with an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte. 1s. 6d.*

The poetry of this ballad is too good not to be worthy of a more pleasing and expressive melody. Most of the ideas are beautiful and original; but the passages employed for their illustration and enforcement, are so many weights upon the wings of the author's imagination, and rather depress than support his flight. The bass is very inartificial; and the accompaniment is limited to a dull arpeggio.

*A new edition of the favourite Canzonet, "If Music be the food of Love," by J. C. Clifton. 1s. 6d.*

The present edition of a composition, many of the passages of which are immediately and powerfully directed to the sentiments of the author, is improved in its substance, and correctly given by the engraver. The call for a second impression of this new and forceful conveyance of one of the finest efflorescences of our finest poet, is honourable to the taste of the present age.

#### DRAMA.

The winter Theatres have scarcely opened, and the productions of the summer Theatres, with the exception of the ENGLISH OPERA, are little adapted to eulogy or criticism. The conduct of the English Opera, under Mr. ARNOLD, cannot be too much commended, and he produces every season some novelties which will be stock pieces in our national drama.

3 B

MEDICAL

## MEDICAL REPORT.

**REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the CITY DISPENSARY, the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery Lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and Square; along Goswell-street to Old-street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.**

**T**HAT intimate connection, sometimes direct and immediate, at other times indirect and vicarious, which exists between the stomach and surface of the body, is remarkable as a principle in physiology, and deserving notice as conducing often to correct indications in the employment of medicine. As is the case with every thing else connected with medical institutes, inferences have been drawn too largely and loosely from predicates respecting derangement of the first passages, but it were as absurd to deny the sympathetic connection now alluded to, as to contend that the whole of medical theory and practice is resolvable into enquiries on the state of of the stomach and bowels.

A child, a few days since, was brought to the reporter, with its skin covered by a virulent eruption, and with an anasarcal swelling over the whole of the body. As there did not appear any thing to which these affections were readily ascribable, it was enquired whether the child had taken any food out of the common way, and the mother replied, that it had been permitted to suck the shells of some muscles of which the family had been partaking; some of the contents had most probably remained in the shells, and by these it seemed fair to infer that the young patient had been literally poisoned; both the eruption and the dropsical swellings are yielding to treatment.

Among the many circumstances in medicine of difficult explication, the consequences which frequently follow upon scarlatina may certainly be ranged. These results seem occasionally to implicate at once, the vascular, the nervous, and the lymphatic part of the organization.

A medical friend of the writer, (Mr. Langley, of Newcastle-street,) requested him to see a child a few weeks ago, who was labouring under St. Vitus's dance, most completely marked as the sequela of scarlet fever. The use of ordinary tonics proved to be contraindicated by an excessive degree of arterial activity which accompanied the weakness, and to the reporter it appeared a case in which digitalis might be given with a prospect of success--this was commenced by three drops of the tincture three times a day, and gradually increased to fifteen, with most conspicuous advantage. A decided improvement exhibited itself in the course of a very short time from the commencement of the medicine, and by the time that the max-

imum dose had been given every vestige of the disorder had disappeared.\* The effects of foxglove in some instances of combined nervous and lymphatic affections, the reporter has often thought and said, are not sufficiently appreciated. It is scarcely necessary to remark that its administration must always be conducted with watchful care, since different constitutions and different states of the same constitution prove so variously susceptible of its powerful influence.

To the physician as well as to the surgeon do mothers often apply for advice respecting discharges from the ears in children. It has occurred to the reporter recently to have seen several instances of this disorder; and he thinks it right to caution against the practice of applying astringent washes to the parts affected, in order to arrest the discharge—a practice which is not seldom attended with dreadful consequences, by inducing irremediable disorder in the brain. The principle of counteraction in these cases, consists in correcting “the disorder of health” as Mr. Abernethy would term it; and nothing applies with more readiness and effective force to these ailments than the *hydrargyrus cum cretâ* of the London Pharmacopœia; from two to five grains of which, according to the age of the patient, given every night, will often operate a most unequivocal change in the habits of the child—at first, perhaps increasing the quantity of the discharge in question, but ultimately eradicating the complaint from which it proceeds—and thus operating the desired effect with safety as well as certainty.

The reporter continues the practice of applying castor oil externally in cases of constipation, attended with such a degree of irritability as precludes the internal administration of drastic drugs with the requisite freedom. Within the few preceding days, he has witnessed a marked instance of the efficacy of this plan. Opium too, under these circumstances, although apparently contraindicated, is in many cases abundantly serviceable, by subduing the spasm upon which

\* A pupil of the writer has this moment reported the recovery of another child under the use of digitalis, who was affected after scarlatina in nearly a similar manner. In this case there was great pain in attempting to move the joints.

depends



depends the constipated state. In reference to this last medicine, opium, the writer takes the opportunity of saying that he has just received a fine specimen of it from his friend Mr. Cowley, surgeon of Winslow, Bucks, cultivated by him (Mr. C.) and Mr. Staines,

of the same place. The specimen appears, and the writer understands it has been proved by experiment, to be even superior to opium which is imported from Turkey.

D. UWINS, M.D.

Bedford-Row, Oct. 20, 1820.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE late continued dry weather enabled the farmer to compleat his bean harvest with equal success as his wheat; and even the northernmost parts of Scotland have shared in this good fortune: which, however, has been alloyed by the consequent backward state of the grass, and injury done to the turnip crops. As threshing has proceeded, the general damage to the wheat crops from mildew, has become more lamentably apparent; and in all probability, notwithstanding the abundance of the crop, fine samples will be scarce and dear as the spring advances. Barley and rye are vast crops, with too large a portion of damaged samples in the former. Beans are fully equal to the great expectation of former reports. Peas, a large crop with defective samples. Seeds have not done well. Potatoes, a full average crop. In Scotland and Ireland, the mildew has not made so great ravages as in this country. In the former, the most sanguine calculators adjudge the wheat crop to be a full fourth above an average, and all well got in. Barley and oats below an average. Beans and peas abundant. Potatoes somewhat short, but of fine quality. Orchard fruits in vast plenty. Prospect for turnips bad. The demand for farms in Scotland seems hitherto to have sustained no check, at the rents current for several years past. Want of employment for labourers in the approaching winter, apprehended. In Ireland, universal plenty of every thing, but money and contentment. Wheat, a heavy sale at 34s. per quarter, and oats at 12s. Any portion on account of rent, obtained with the utmost difficulty, and the lower tenantry in particular, in a state of despair. Throughout England, the prices of corn have been gradually falling until within the last two or three market days. Live stock of all kinds

of which there is great plenty, has suffered a similar depression of price, both from the scarcity of money in the buyers, and the prospect of having much artificial cattle food to purchase in the winter, on account of the defective state of the turnip and grass crops. Wool rather declines, none but the mixed kinds at all in request. In the United States of America, a vast surplus of produce, little demand and no money. The northern parts of the European continent exhibit a similar picture. We have cultivated their *wastes* instead of our own, and they are most anxiously waiting the opportunity to deluge us with the produce. In the mean time, the majority of our farmers are in a state truly deplorable, with utter ruin like the sword of *Damocles*, suspended over their heads by a single hair. And, as another nearly equal misfortune, these their heads, have been for some time led, or rather misled and bewildered by leaders, who are themselves equally bewildered; putting their sole trust for relief, in the delusive witchery of legislative enactment, instead of taking the sound and honest advice of the truly patriotic Coke of Holkham, and going to the *root* of the evil.

**Smithfield:** Beef 3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.—Mutton 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.—Lamb 4s. 6d. to 6s.—Veal 4s. 6d. to 6s. 0d.—Pork 4s. 0d. to 6s. 8d.—Bacon 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.—Raw fat 3s. 4d.—Linsed Cake at Mill £13 per thousand.—Potatoes £0. 0s. to £0. per ton.

**Corn Exchange:** New Wheat 35s. to 72s. Old Ditto —s. to —s.—Barley 24s. to 32s.—Oats 13s. to 30s.—The Quartern-loaf in London 11d.—Hay 3l. 3s. to 5l. 0s.—Clover do. 4l. 0s. to 6l. 0s. 0d.—Straw 1l. 0s. 0d. to 1l. 16s.

Coals in the Pool 31s. 0d. to 44s. 6d.

Middlesex, Oct. 26.

### ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of Sept. and the 20th of Oct. 1820: extracted from the London Gazette.

**BANKRUPTCIES.** [this Month 62.]  
*Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.*

ANDERSON, J. East India Co's Ship Inglis, Mariner. (Collins. L.)  
Avison, J. Bridgehouse, near Halifax, Grocer. (Meddowcroft, L.)  
Bidwith, T. Bagginswood, Salop, Farmer. (Griffiths, L.)  
Bonsor, H. Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate-hill, victualler. (Fisher and Co.)  
Bosher, W. Aldersgate-street, jeweller. (Townsend.)  
Calvert, J. Hebden, Yorkshire, cotton spinner. (Milne and Co. L.)

Castley, R. Friday-street, warehouseman. (Wilde.)  
Clarke, G. St. John's-street, Clerkenwell, shoemaker. (Beethollome.)  
Clayton, P. Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, sadler. (Smith.)  
Cope, W. Chillington, Staffordshire, crate-maker. (Stocker and Co. L.)  
Emson, R. Lexden, Essex, brewer. (Wright, L.)  
Field, J. Pickett-street, linen-draper. (Jones.)  
Forster, W. Strand, silversmith. (Popkin.)  
Gilbert, M. and R. Tideswell, Derbyshire, linen-draper. (Hurd and Co. L.)  
Griffiths, G. Cursitor-street, jeweller. (Porle.)  
Grunwell, F. jun. Leeds, cheesemonger. (Edmunds. L.)  
Hart,

- Hart, G. Cheltenham, stone-mason. (Meredith, L.)  
 Harris, J. and C. Cooper, Bristol, cloth-factors. Alexander and Co.  
 Houghton, G. Hercules' Buildings, Lambeth, carpenter. (Sabine and Co.)  
 Jeremy, C. Acre-lane, Clapham, linen-draper. (Pickering and Co. L.)  
 Jones, T. and E. Powell, Wrexham, grocers. (Long and Co. L.)  
 Koster, T. Liverpool, merchant. (Lowe and Co. L.)  
 Latham, J. Abingdon, grocer. (Osbaldeston, L.)  
 Lee, J. Horslydown-lane, lighter-man. (Knight and Co.)  
 Leach, J. and J. Hinchcliffe, Cateaton-street, hosiery. (Harrison.)  
 Leigh, R. Hanley, Staffordshire, dealer in ale. (Price and Co. L.)  
 Lovelock, S. Bristol, baker. (Bomdilla and Co. L.)  
 Marfitt R. Pickering, Yorkshire, currier. (Barber, L.)  
 Martin, T. Bristol, linen-draper. (Osbaldeston, L.)  
 Meakin, W. Eccleshall, Staffordshire, grocer. (Wright, L.)  
 Miller, G. Watling-street, linen-agent. (Tucker.)  
 Morley, D. Cockspur-street, boot and shoe-maker. (Sarel.)  
 Morton, A. Lower Thames-street, fish factor. (Flower.)  
 Nation, J. Gosport, victualler. (Minchin, L.)  
 Norris, C. and R. Bury, Lancashire, cotton-spinners. (Hurd and Co. L.)  
 Parkes, W. Ashford wharf, Birmingham, coal-dealer. (Turner and Co. L.)  
 Paul, H. Old Exchange, carpenter. (Wilks.)  
 Payne, J. D. Reid, and T. Hall, bombazeen manufacturers. (Taylor and Co. L.)  
 Perkins, R. Lymington, grocer. (Young, L.)  
 Portlock, R. Andover, coach-maker. (Sutcliffe, L.)  
 Redhead, J. M. Durand's Wharf, Rotherhithe, merchant. (Baker, L.)  
 Reynolds, of the Ship Orient, master-mariner. Willis and Co.  
 Ridmead, J. D. Chalford, Gloucestershire, broad-cloth manufacturer. (Blake and Son, L.)  
 Roach, J. Plymouth Dock, stationers. (Smith.)  
 Sabine, S. Fenchurch-street, druggist. (Saxton and Co.)  
 Seaman, C. and G. Etheridge, Norwich, goldsmiths. (Ayton, L.)  
 Shirley, R. Bucklersbury, carpet-manufacturer. (Walker and Co.)  
 Small, W. jun. Lower East Smithfield, butcher. (Shave, L.)  
 Smith, T. H. Chancery-lane, tailor. (Carter.)  
 Smith, J. jun. Ramsgate, carpenter. (Patten.)  
 Smith, J. H. Bristol, auctioneer. (Pearson.)  
 Smith, J. Balk Mill, Thirsk, Yorkshire, flax-spinner. (Rosser and Co.)  
 Stannard, W. Norwich, manufacturer. (Taylor and Co. L.)  
 Sutton J. sen. Barlestone, Leicestershire, butcher. (Constable and Co.)  
 Thomas, J. and J. Cabell, Oxford-street, linen-draper. (Hurst.)  
 Thornton, H. Rood-lane, upholster. (Warrant.)  
 Tunncliffe, G. and J. Stone, Staffordshire, grocers. (Wheeler, L.)  
 Waldie, J. and S. Dalston, Cumberland, manufacturers. (Clennell, L.)  
 Wilson J. Swanton Morley, Norfolk, farmer. (Stocker and Co. L.)  
 Willett, G. Owen's-row, Islington, picture-frame maker. (Tottie and Co. L.)  
 Woolcott, C. F. High Holborn, window-glass cutter. (Turner.)  
 Young, T. Cheltenham, fishmonger. (Williams, L.)

## DIVIDENDS.

- Abbott, T. Knaresborough.  
 Alcock, E. Atherstone, Warwickshire.  
 Anhurst, S. Market-street, Westminster.  
 Archer, T. Hertford.  
 Barrett, T. Upper George-street, St. Mary-le-bonne.  
 Bate, G. Bristol.  
 Baylis, G. Stapleton, Gloucestershire.  
 Bidwell, J. G. Exeter.  
 Binns, J. and J. Dove, Cornwall.  
 Blanch, W. and J. Bath.  
 Blythe, E. Dyer's Buildings, Holborn.  
 Bolton, T. Worcester.  
 Bowdler, W. Cheapside.  
 Boyer, A. and R. Kenyon, Liverpool.  
 Bromer, D. Threadneedle-street.  
 Brattle, W. Ryarsh, Kent.  
 Brown, J. Charles-street, Grosvenor-square.  
 Brown, T. Strand.  
 Buchanan, W. Ox.  
 Burton, R. Cornhill.  
 Button, W. and W. Paternoster-row.  
 Cawood, R. Armley, Yorkshire.  
 Cecill, J. Birmingham.  
 Coleman, W. Gosport.  
 Coates, J. Worcester.  
 Colbeck, T. W. Ellis, J. Wilks, W. Holdsworth, and J. Holdsworth, Fewston, Yorkshire.  
 Collens, R. Maidstone.  
 Coney, R. Strand.  
 Crickett, D. Hougham, Kent.  
 Crombie, R. Chelsea.  
 Davis, R. New Bond-street.  
 Dawson, J. New Windsor.  
 Dewar, J. Stamford.  
 Elgar, W. Maidstone.  
 Ellis, W. Bingley, Yorkshire.  
 Farrant, W. Strand.  
 Fawcett, W. Liverpool.  
 Fish, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
 Foster, T. and E. S. Yalding, Kent.  
 Gallant, W. Leadenhall Market.  
 Gandy, J. Liverpool.  
 Gardner, G. St. John-street.  
 Gash R. Bridge-road, Lambeth.  
 Gardner, J. Newcastle-under-Lyme.  
 George, G. Gosport.  
 Gibbs, J. Swanmore, Hampshire.  
 Gomm, J. Burkland Common, Bucks.  
 Goodchild, J. sen. and Co. Durham.  
 Godden, J. F. and N. Wood, Gosport.  
 Gowland, T. Great Winchester-street.  
 Greenhalgh, T. and J. Wrigley, Clitheroe.  
 Greenwood, W. Elwick, Yorkshire.  
 Gribble, N. and M. Hellyar, East-stonehouse, Devon.  
 Hale, S. London Tavern, Bishopgate-street.  
 Hancock, J. Rotherhithe-street, Rotherhithe.  
 Hanly, M. Mitre court, Fleet-street.  
 Harris, T. Hereford.  
 Hawke, W. Lamerton, Devon.  
 Hayles, C. and J. N. Portsmouth.  
 Hemming J. Long Acre.  
 Hornby, J. Liverpool.  
 Hirst, J. Tower-street.  
 Homan, W. Barking.  
 Hoyles, T. Nottingham.  
 Huggett, T. Bermondsey-street.  
 Jackson, H. Mincing-jane.  
 Johnston, D. Brown-street, Hanover-square.  
 Kelty, A. Pall Mall.  
 Kershaw, S. Oldham.  
 Kruse, A. Union-court, Broad-street.  
 Law, C. Minories.  
 Law, W. Copthall Chambers.  
 Lee, J. King-street, Cheapside.  
 Leigh, P. Haslington, Cheshire.  
 Leith, J. P. Old City Chambers, Bishopgate-street.  
 Lewis, R. Trefnanney, Montgomeryshire.  
 Lewis and Henderson, London.  
 Lloyd, Tibbeston, Hereford.  
 Lucas, J. P. Birmingham.  
 Lyons, L. Lower Shadwell.  
 McNeal, N. London.  
 Maddy and Gough, Hereford.  
 Manfred, J. and Co. Wheeler-street, Norton Falgate.  
 Mawson, G. Bradford, Yorkshire.  
 Mayor, C. Somerset-street, Portman square.  
 Meacher, T. Newport Pagnell, Bucks.  
 Miller, R. Old Fish-street.  
 Millar, W. Brown's Coffee-house, Mitre-court.  
 Milwood, J. Redditch.  
 Minchin, T. A. Portsmouth.  
 Newcomb, W. Wood-street, Cheapside.  
 Nield, J. Midgehill, Saddleworth, Yorkshire.  
 Parish, W. Whitehaven.  
 Perkins, J. Tiverton.  
 Perkiss, J. Coventry.  
 Prichard, J. Whitechapel.  
 Rains, J. S. Wapping-wall.  
 Ramsay, J. and R. Forster, Old Broad-street.  
 Read and Baker, Bloomsbury.  
 Read, J. Tipton, Warwickshire.  
 Reay, T. South Shields.  
 Richards, W. Penzance.  
 Richardson,



Richardson, J. Sloane-street.  
 Richmond, T. Bell-yard, Carey-street.  
 Robb, W. S. Black-friars-road.  
 Robotham, T. Derby.  
 Rutledge, W. Lucas-street.  
 Sanders, R. Worcester.  
 Seales, C. Bennington, Oxfordshire.  
 Seagar, S. P. Maidstone.  
 Scott, W. Portsmouth.  
 Sharland, G. South Molton, Devon.  
 Shelbey, G. M. Whitechapel.  
 Smith, T. Chepstow.  
 Smithson, R. Whalley, Lancashire.

Southee, J. Canterbury.  
 Spencer, S. Islington.  
 Stammers, T. and W. S. Button, Sudbury, and T. Adkin, Colchester.  
 Street, J. F. and W. Bucklersbury.  
 Sykes, J. and G. Currier's Hall Court.  
 Tallock, T. Streatham, Surrey.  
 Terry, R. Holborn Bridge.  
 Thornley, T. and J. Becton, Manchester.  
 Thurkle, G. M. New Street-square, Fetter-lane.  
 Turnbull and Co. Broad-street.  
 Voysey, J. S. Ratcliffe-highway.

Walmesley, R. and Co. Basinghall street.  
 Warrington, N. Southwark.  
 Webb, J. Wolverhampton.  
 White and French, Kennington.  
 Whitehead, J. and Co, Cateaton-street.  
 Wood, B. Narborough, Leicestershire.  
 Woodgate, W. F. Tunbridge.  
 Woods, S. Haventine, Hampshire.  
 Wright, S. White Horse-lane, Whitechapel.  
 Wye, W. Newington Butts.  
 Yates, J. E. Shoreditch.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

The following regulations have been lately published at Batavia; where all the pre-existing laws and ordinances relative to the subject are to be abrogated.

1. All vessels coming from Europe, America, or any possessions of the European powers in Asia and Africa, are to enter only the port of Batavia. The said vessels are to make their declaration of entry and discharge at Batavia, unless for particular reasons, a permit has been granted them from the Superior Regency, to discharge and make declaration at Samarang, or at Sourahayd.

2. Vessels departing for Europe, America, or any possessions of European powers in Asia or Africa, may, at their option, make their declaration of departure at Batavia, Samarang or Sourahayd, provided they have taken their entire lading in any of these three places.

3. No vessel designated in articles 1 and 2 will be allowed to touch at any other port or place in the islands of Java or Madura, and much less to load or unload any kind of merchandize or other articles, without a special permit from the Superior Regency.

4. Vessels under the denomination of *Chineesche Jonken* are admitted only at Batavia.

5. All vessels belonging to inhabitants of Java or Madura, or any other parts in the Oriental Seas under the Belgic authority, as also all vessels belonging to places of Indian people and princes in alliance with the Batavian Regency, may enter and quit all the ports of Java and Madura, conforming to the existing regulations and ordinances. If these vessels depart for Europe, America, &c. like all others, they will be subject to articles 1, 2, and 3.

### PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE. Sept. 26.

|                            |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |
|----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Cocoa, W. I. common        | 5  | 0  | 0  | to | 5  | 10 | 0   |
| Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary  | 6  | 4  | 0  | .. | 6  | 6  | 0   |
| —, fine                    | 6  | 9  | 0  | .. | 6  | 11 | 0   |
| —, Mocha                   | 0  | 0  | 0  | .. | 0  | 0  | 0   |
| Cotton, W. I. common       | 0  | 0  | 11 | .. | 0  | 1  | 0   |
| —, Demerara                | 0  | 1  | 1  | .. | 0  | 1  | 4   |
| Currants                   | 4  | 12 | 0  | .. | 5  | 0  | 0   |
| Figs, Turkey               | 2  | 16 | 0  | .. | 3  | 0  | 0   |
| Flax, Riga                 | 60 | 0  | 0  | .. | 0  | 0  | 0   |
| Hemp, Riga Rhine           | 41 | 0  | 0  | .. | 42 | 0  | 0   |
| Hops, new, Pockets         | 4  | 4  | 0  | .. | 5  | 0  | 0   |
| —, Sussex, do.             | 3  | 15 | 0  | .. | 4  | 10 | 0   |
| Iron, British, Bars        | 10 | 0  | 0  | .. | 11 | 0  | 0   |
| —, Pigs                    | 6  | 10 | 0  | .. | 7  | 10 | 0   |
| Oil, Lucca                 | 11 | 0  | 0  | .. | 0  | 0  | 0   |
| —, Galipoli                | 74 | 0  | 0  | .. | 0  | 0  | 0   |
| Rags                       | 1  | 18 | 0  | .. | 0  | 0  | 0   |
| Raisins, bloom or jar, new | 3  | 5  | 0  | .. | 3  | 10 | 0   |
| Rice, Patna kind           | 0  | 0  | 0  | .. | 0  | 0  | 0   |
| —, East India              | 0  | 0  | 0  | .. | 0  | 0  | 0   |
| Silk, China, raw           | 0  | 0  | 0  | .. | 0  | 0  | 0   |
| —, Bengal, skein           | 0  | 13 | 4  | .. | 0  | 13 | 9   |
| Spices, Cinnamon           | 0  | 8  | 1  | .. | 0  | 8  | 3   |
| —, Cloves                  | 0  | 3  | 4  | .. | 0  | 0  | 0   |
| —, Nutmegs                 | 0  | 4  | 8  | .. | 0  | 0  | 0   |
| —, Pepper, black           | 0  | 0  | 6½ | .. | 0  | 0  | 6½  |
| —, —, white                | 0  | 0  | 10 | .. | 0  | 0  | 10½ |
| Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac   | 0  | 3  | 2  | .. | 0  | 3  | 4   |
| —, Geneva Hollands         | 0  | 2  | 0  | .. | 0  | 2  | 2   |
| —, Rum, Jamaica            | 0  | 4  | 2  | .. | 0  | 4  | 6   |

### Oct. 27.

|    |    |    |    |    |    |     |           |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----------|
| £5 | 0  | 0  | to | 5  | 10 | 0   | per cwt.  |
| 5  | 18 | 0  | .. | 6  | 0  | 0   | ditto.    |
| 6  | 5  | 0  | .. | 6  | 7  | 0   | ditto.    |
| 6  | 10 | 0  | .. | 7  | 5  | 0   | per cwt.  |
| 0  | 0  | 9½ | .. | 0  | 0  | 11  | per lb.   |
| 0  | 0  | 0  | .. | 0  | 0  | 0   | ditto.    |
| 4  | 12 | 0  | .. | 5  | 0  | 0   | per cwt.  |
| 3  | 10 | 0  | .. | 3  | 15 | 0   | ditto.    |
| 59 | 0  | 0  | .. | 0  | 0  | 0   | per ton.  |
| 0  | 0  | 0  | .. | 0  | 0  | 0   | ditto.    |
| 4  | 4  | 0  | .. | 5  | 0  | 0   | per cwt.  |
| 3  | 15 | 0  | .. | 4  | 10 | 0   | ditto.    |
| 10 | 0  | 0  | .. | 11 | 0  | 0   | per ton.  |
| 6  | 10 | 0  | .. | 7  | 10 | 0   | ditto.    |
| 11 | 0  | 0  | .. | 0  | 0  | 0   | per gall. |
| 72 | 0  | 0  | .. | 0  | 0  | 0   | per ton.  |
| 1  | 18 | 0  | .. | 0  | 0  | 0   | per cwt.  |
| 3  | 5  | 0  | .. | 3  | 10 | 0   | ditto.    |
| 0  | 0  | 0  | .. | 0  | 0  | 0   | ditto.    |
| 0  | 10 | 0  | .. | 0  | 11 | 0   | ditto.    |
| 0  | 0  | 0  | .. | 0  | 0  | 0   | per lb.   |
| 0  | 0  | 0  | .. | 0  | 0  | 0   | ditto.    |
| 0  | 8  | 1  | .. | 0  | 8  | 3   | per lb.   |
| 0  | 3  | 4  | .. | 0  | 0  | 0   | ditto.    |
| 0  | 4  | 6  | .. | 0  | 0  | 0   | ditto.    |
| 0  | 0  | 6½ | .. | 0  | 0  | 6   | ditto.    |
| 0  | 0  | 11 | .. | 0  | 0  | 12½ | ditto.    |
| 0  | 3  | 11 | .. | 0  | 4  | 1   | per gal   |
| 0  | 2  | 0  | .. | 0  | 2  | 2   | ditto. l. |
| 0  | 4  | 0  | .. | 0  | 4  | 4   | ditto.    |

Sugar,

|                      |                    |                  |           |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Sugar, brown         | . 2 18 0 .. 3 2 0  | 2 17 0 .. 3 1 0  | per cwt.  |
| —, Jamaica, fine     | . 3 17 0 .. 4 4 0  | 3 17 0 .. 4 4 0  | per cwt.  |
| —, East India, brown | 0 0 0 .. 0 0 0     | 0 18 0 .. 1 7 0  | ditto.    |
| —, lump, fine        | . 5 4 0 .. 5 10 0  | 5 2 0 .. 5 8 0   | per cwt.  |
| Tallow, town-melted  | . 2 10 0 .. 0 0 0  | 2 17 6 .. 0 0 0  | per cwt.  |
| —, Russia, yellow    | . 2 17 0 .. 0 0 0  | 2 14 0 .. 0 0 0  | ditto.    |
| Ten, Bohea           | . 0 2 1 .. 0 2 2   | 0 2 2 .. 0 2 2½  | per lb.   |
| —, Hyson, best       | . 0 3 0 .. 0 4 0   | 0 3 0 .. 0 4 0   | ditto.    |
| Wine, Madeira, old   | . 44 0 0 .. 46 0 0 | 44 0 0 .. 46 0 0 | per pipe. |
| —, Port, old         | . 38 0 0 .. 52 0 0 | 38 0 0 .. 52 0 0 | ditto.    |
| —, Sherry            | . 30 0 0 .. 60 0 0 | 30 0 0 .. 60 0 0 | per butt. |

*Premiums of Insurance...*—Guernsey or Jersey, 15s. 9d.—Cork or Dublin, 15s. 9d.—Bel-fast, 15s. 9d.—Hambro', 25s.—Madeira, 20s.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 4gs. to 5gs.

*Course of Exchange, Oct. 27.*—Amsterdam, 12 7.—Hamburgh, 37 8.—Paris, 25 80.—Leghorn, 46½.—Lisbon, 50.—Dublin, 6½ per cent.

*Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies.*—Birmingham, 550l.—Coventry, 999l.—Derby, 112l.—Ellesmere, 65l.—Grand Surrey, 55l.—Grand Union, 31l.—Grand Junction, 205l.—Grand Western, 41l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 280l.—Leicester, 295l.—Loughbro', 2400l.—Oxford, 615l.—Trent and Mersey, 1950l.—Worcester, 24l.—East India Docks, 160l.—London, 86½.—West India, 167l.—Southwark BRIDGE, 18l.—Strand, 5l. 5s. Royal Exchange ASSURANCE, 229l.—Albion, 40l.—Globe, 116l. 10s.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 59l. 10s.—City Ditto, 95l. At the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds'.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 27th was 67½; 3 per cent. consols, 68½; 5 per cent. navy 104½.

Gold in bars 3l. 17s. 10½d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 16s. 0d.—Silver in bars 4s. 11½d.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Results from Observations made in London for the Month of Sept., 1820.*

|                              | Mean. | Maxi-<br>mum. | Days of<br>the<br>Month. | Wind.        | Mini-<br>mum. | Days of<br>the<br>Month. | Wind.   | Range. | Greatest<br>Vari-<br>ation in<br>24 hours. | Days<br>of the<br>Mth. |
|------------------------------|-------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------|--------|--|------------------------|
| Barometer ....               | 29.87 | 30.25         | 8 & 9                    | N.           | 29.31         | 21                       | W.      | 0.94   | 0.58                                       | 20                     |
| Thermometer.                 | 57.03 | 76°           | 11 & 14                  | SE. &<br>SW. | 35°           | 26                       | N.      | 41°    | 27½  | 11 &<br>14             |
| Thermomet. }<br>hygrometer } | 25.18 | 59½°          | 8                        | N.           | 0             | 18 & 29                  | N. & W. | 59½    | 50   | 9                      |

Prevailing winds,—W.

Number of days on which rain has fallen, 8.—Hail 1.

Fall of rain, &c. 2.387 inches.

### Clouds.

|         |                |                |          |                 |         |
|---------|----------------|----------------|----------|-----------------|---------|
| Cirrus. | Cirro-stratus. | Cirro-cumulus. | Cumulus. | Cumulo-stratus. | Nimbus. |
| 14      | 23             | 9              | 25       | 13              | 2       |

The weather, during the first sixteen days, was remarkably fine, warm, and dry, and the sky chiefly clear. No rain fell till the 15th, and then only a few light showers. The temperature was, in general, rather high, but the difference between the daily extremes was unusually great, exceeding that of any of the past months, the mean for the period being 22½°. Throughout the remainder of the month the weather was variable, with heavy falls of rain at intervals, one of which that occurred between the 17th and 18th, amounted to 1.686 inches; it was accompa-nied with a change of wind from SW. to N.


and succeeded by a great reduction of tem-perature. At two p. m. on the 21st, we had a smart shower of hail and rain, accompanied with two long distant claps of thunder.

A very great eclipse of the sun, which occurred on the 7th, and lasted for about three hours, was seen to considerable advantage nearly the whole of the time. I regret very much that business prevented me from mak-ing any observations on the thermometer and barometer during its continuance, I therefore inserted in the Magazine the usual ones for the day. The state of the weather, modification of the clouds, &c. were as follows: 8 a.m. a thin light



light fog, the sun shining thro' it of a bright red; 9 a. m. the fog dispersed, a light veil of cirri, with a few cumuli beneath; 10, 11, and 12, a partial veil of diurnal cumuli passing gently over from the east, sun shining out very hot at intervals; 12.25, the eclipse has begun, and is visible to the naked eye. A thin light lofty veil of indefinite cirrocumuli coming slowly over from the W. A few cumuli beneath eclipse visible through the clouds. 1b. 55m. p. m. middle of the eclipse, somewhat re-

|          | THER. | BAR.  |
|----------|-------|-------|
| 8 A. M.  | 53½   | 29.96 |
| Maximum  | 69½   |       |
| 5 P. M.  | 66    | 29.98 |
| 11 P. M. | 58½   | 30.02 |
| Min.     | 54    |       |

sembling the following figure,  sun shining very pale. Sky (except round the horizon) quite clear, and of a pale blue—atmosphere hazy—much cooler. The darkness within doors very much resembled that which is produced when the sky is partly clear and partly veiled by a heavy bleak nimbus that is coming over in apposition to the sun, and which it has just begun to obscure. 3b. 20m. p. m. quite clear over—sky clear, but still very pale. The wind was nearly calm throughout, in the morning it was E. but veered gradually round to the SW. in the afternoon. S. E.

## POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN OCTOBER.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**T**HE Queen's trial, or evidence before the House of Lords in support of the Bill of Pains and Penalties, still engrosses the attention of all Europe, and of the people of these kingdoms in particular. The proceedings are likely to be preserved in so many forms, and have been so universally studied, that it would be a waste of our pages to fill them with the details.

On the 3d her Majesty's defence was opened on the part of Mr. BROUGHAM, by one of the ablest specimens of forensic eloquence, which is to be found in any language; followed by another, not less acute, by Mr. WILLIAMS; and these defences have since been sustained by a series of respectable testimony, flatly negating the assertions of the Italians, and proving the Queen's conduct to have been correct and unexceptionable.

In proof of subornation, perjury, and conspiracy, on the part of the agents for the prosecution, it was stated, by successive witnesses,—that offers of bribes, and promises of great advantages had been held out, and also that a wretch, of the name of Vilmacarti, had bribed a clerk of the Queen's solicitor to steal her papers, in which he had been successful. In the course of these proofs it was discovered, however, that Powell, the solicitor, had sent RASSELLI, one of the most active and flagitious of these agents, to Milan, directly contrary to the orders of the House; and that this man was reluctant to return, and really, or feignedly, ill of a fever; likewise that another essential witness, the BARON D'ENDE, of Baden, had been authoritatively ob-

structed in his design to come to London. Under these circumstances, therefore, the Queen's Counsel declined to proceed further in her defence; and it was closed by two most eloquent speeches of Messrs. DENMAN and LUSHINGTON, followed by the Attorney and Solicitor-General.

Mr. DENMAN's peroration was particularly impressive; and, alluding to the active malignity of certain military and royal Dukes, sycophants and toad-eaters of the court, he introduced the following fine apostrophe:

"There is not a single piece of evidence proceeding from any respectable quarter, which has not been answered or explained; and the inventors of the most minute fabrications have been followed with success through many of their windings and minute ramifications. I know that rumours are abroad, of the most vague, but at the same time, of the most injurious character; I have heard them, even at the very moment we were defending her Majesty against charges, which, compared with the rumours, are clear, comprehensible, and tangible. We have heard, and hear daily, with alarm, that there are persons, and these not of the lowest condition, and not confined to individuals connected with the public press—not even excluded from your august assembly, who are industriously circulating the most odious and atrocious calumnies against her Majesty. Can this fact be? and yet can we live in the world, in these times, and not know it to be a fact? We know, that if a jurymen upon such an occasion, should be found to possess any knowledge on the subject of inquiry, we should have a right to call him to the bar as a witness. "Come forward," we might say, "and let us confront you with our evidence: let us see whether no explanation can be given of the fact you assert, and no refutation effectually applied." But to any man who could even be suspected of so base a practice as whisper-

ing calumnies to judges, distilling leperous venom into the ears of jurors, the Queen might well exclaim "Come forth, thou slanderer; and let me see thy face! If thou would'st equal the respectability even of an Italian witness, come forth, and depose in open court! As thou art, thou art worse than an Italian assassin! because, while I am boldly and manfully meeting my accusers, thou art planting a dagger unseen in my bosom, and converting thy poisoned stiletto into the semblance of a sword of justice!" I would fain say, my Lords, that it is utterly impossible that this can be true; but I cannot say it, because the fact stares me in the face; I read it even in the public papers; and had I not known of its existence in the dignity of human nature, I would have held it impossible that any one, with the heart of a man, or with the honour of a peer, should so debase his heart and degrade his honour! I would charge him as a judge - I would impeach him as a judge; and if it were possible for the blood royal of England to descend to a course so disgraceful, I should fearlessly assert, that it was far more just that such conduct should deprive him of his right of succession, than that all the facts alleged against her Majesty, even if true to the last letter of the charge, should warrant your lordships in passing this bill of degradation and divorce. I well know that there are persons to whom, under the circumstances, I think it right to allude, who have had an opportunity of reading a vast variety of depositions against the conduct of the Queen. To those noble individuals I may distinctly say, "You, at all events, must vote for an acquittal. I know nothing of the facts brought before your secret committee, but I know that it is impossible for any rational or honourable man to have presented such a case as has been proved at the bar, as a ground for degrading and dethroning the Majesty of England."

Nothing can atone for the abstraction of the witness Rastelli, nor palliate the stealing of the Queen's papers, or the bribing and suborning of witnesses; it appears to us, therefore, *that the Prosecutors ought to fail*, even if the evidence on behalf of her Majesty had been less respectable, corroborative, and exculpatory, than it has been. The proceedings have, however, assumed too much the character of a party question; and, therefore, though a jury could scarcely be unanimous in deciding in favour of the bill, it is less certain that a decision by a mere majority, without the juror's personal responsibility for the decision of each vote, would be that which might be the verdict of a jury upon the same evidence.

We hope that means of accommo-

dation may be found, and that a question of criminality and punishment will not be allowed to be decided by a **MERE MAJORITY**, against the highest personage in the state; which, in regard to a subject, would require **UNANIMITY IN THE JURY**. A decision by a majority is, at all times, but a mere probability, high or low, according to the discrepancy of the numbers; but on a mere probability, however high, no guilt ought to be judicially determined, and no punishment inflicted. Such are the principles of Justice, and especially those of the system of English law, which recognises Trial by Jury, and a verdict founded on their unanimity. We trust, therefore, that the proceedings in this case will be quashed by a prorogation of the Parliament, and that no such instrument as a Bill of Pains and Penalties, to be decided by a mere majority, will ever be allowed again to disgrace our Jurisprudence.

A conspiracy against the Liberty of the Press, and the Liberties of the people of England, has been detected and exposed within the month, unparalleled for atrocity in the history of nations. It has been proved by Mr. Charles Pearson, an active solicitor, that some partizans, if not agents of some of the ministers of the crown, have for years past, been in the practice of printing and circulating inflammatory, seditious, and treasonable hand-bills, and placards, generally previous to any popular meeting, for the supposed purpose either of exciting a tumult to justify the murder of the people by the soldiery; or of bringing the press into discredit by such apparent instances of its abuse; or of alarming the sovereign authorities, so as to induce them to look for safety in the present ministers! Two wretches of the names of Franklin and Bryan, have been traced as parties in these nefarious transactions, and though the former was in custody, yet a police magistrate set him at liberty, and Clive and Sidmouth, two men connected with the executive, did not when warned, adopt any measures for his re-apprehension. All England is filled with indignation at this discovery, and the most anxious wishes are entertained that the guilty authors, their aiders and abettors, may be brought to exemplary punishment. *As the present sovereign receives in person no private petitions*, it seems highly proper that on



on such an occasion, Parliament and the great Corporate bodies should lay the affair before him, and demand all the satisfaction which the laws afford, if any laws exist to punish crimes of such superlative atrocity that they could never have been contemplated by legislators.

On the 17th, the House of Commons assembled pursuant to an adjournment. The crimes and flight of Franklin, the manufacturer of inflammatory handbills, was submitted to the House by Mr. Hume, who commented upon the subject with so much severity, as to call up Lord Castlereagh, who, for himself and his colleagues, disclaimed, in the most solemn manner, any connection with the incendiary. Upon an understanding that government would afford every possible facility to the apprehension of Franklin, and his prosecution before the proper tribunal, the subject was dropped for the present. Upon Lord Castlereagh's motion, that the House adjourned to 22d Nov. a very animated debate took place, in the course of which frequent allusions were made, but no hint was thrown out of expected mediatory propositions about the Queen.

#### FRANCE.

The frivolous vulgar in this nation, have in the past month, been presented with an heir to Legitimacy, without the aid of a warming-pan. A *miracle*, at any rate, attended this extraordinary birth, which seems designed to avenge the deed of Louvel and disappoint his partizans. It was, however, most unfortunate that the state-authorities, happened by a series of mischances, not to witness the fact which they were formally assembled to certify, the pregnant lady being left to deliver herself *in the dark*, and three common soldiers are said to have assisted at the delivery, the circumstances of which are detailed in the proces-verbal, in a way that would disgust every female, if not every male reader, out of this *polished* nation. The Bourbons, however, have an acknowledged heir, and the cause of legitimacy enjoys a triumph. We hope, if the young Prince lives, that he will be taught to respect the Charter, and in that respect find a better title to a nation's love, than in the circumstances of his birth, whether he be, or be not, the son of the late Duc de Berri.

#### GERMANY.

An article from the Banks of the Danube, dated the 3d instant, states

that "His Imperial and Apostolic Majesty of Austria has at length remitted to the Sovereigns of the Holy Alliance a long note, in which he laments the rapid progress of the innovating spirit of the times; and which his Majesty attributes to the baneful influence of secret societies, and the pernicious works of a few sceptical writers of the age, whose aim, says the Monarch, is the entire subversion of all constituted authorities, as well as all moral and social order. The Emperor then proceeds to recommend to his august allies the immediate extirpation, in their several states, of all secret societies, especially "*Freimaurery*"—" *Illuminati*"—" *Freigeistery*"—and "*Misticismus*."—His Majesty then states to the several Sovereigns, at great length, the occurrences that have taken place at Naples, the whole of which he attaches to the cabals carried on in the Lodges of the Freemasons, under the name of "*Carbonari*," and dwells very emphatically upon the imminent danger that Sovereigns risk by tolerating in their dominions, Societies that are capable of overturning the regal power of the best consolidated Governments. The Emperor then proceeds to inform the Members of the Holy League, after a long and elaborate '*avant-propos*,' of the motives that induce him to assemble so large a military force in Italy. He declares, that to suffer the Revolutionists in Naples, is incompatible with the dignity of his crown, and with the tranquillity and welfare of his People; that he is bound, by the double ties of consanguinity and State-polity, to re-establish order in the whole of the Italian Peninsula, and to protect the head of the Christian Church against the machinations of revolutionary demagogues that surround him. The Emperor concludes with complimenting his high Allies on the good spirit which evinces itself through all the Northern States of Europe, and declares his determination to restore immediately the ancient order of things in Italy." We trust, the Neapolitans, Sicilians, Spaniards and Portuguese will be prepared to repel the aggression.

#### ITALY.

A letter from Venice furnishes the following particulars relative to the late disturbance in the Ionian Islands:

"It appears that a spirit of discontent and disaffection, originating in a variety of grievances, has for some time

existed in those islands. Towards the end of August last, General Adam, Sir Thomas Maitland's *locum tenens* in his absence, having been informed that that spirit had suddenly assumed a more serious and decisive character in the island of Zante, proceeded thither without delay from Corfu, the seat of Government, with a strong reinforcement of troops, artillery, and ammunition, which were embarked on board of a frigate, and other armed vessels. On his arrival some of the principal and most wealthy of the inhabitants of the town, together with three priests and about twenty country people, were arrested and sent to Corfu, where they remain closely confined in the citadel. Among other causes of dissatisfaction the sequestration of the church domains is mentioned as having principally contributed to this manifestation of discontent in the people of Zante, who ascribe it to the demands necessary for the support of an expensive government, and the erection of superfluous palaces, the adoption of measures so oppressive and so unusual."

*Naples, Oct. 3.*—Letters from Palermo state, that that city surrendered on the 25th ult. to Gen. Pepe, and the Neapolitan troops, after a sanguinary battle. On the 20th the latter had taken the fort of Salanto, within 12 miles of Palermo; and on the same day the whole fleet of Sicilian gunboats was taken or destroyed by those of Naples.

The Neapolitan Parliament was opened on the 1st inst. by the King in person; on which occasion the Prince Vicar-General, at the request of his Majesty, read a long speech. When the reading was concluded, General Pepe approached the throne, and after a short congratulatory speech tendered his resignation of the post of Commander in Chief of the army, which the King accepted, expressing his satisfaction at his conduct.

#### SPAIN.

The Spanish Cortes are proceeding with constancy, vigour, and deliberation in eradicating those institutions of barbarism, civil and ecclesiastical, which shackled the energies of the country, paralyzed its virtues, and retarded its civilization. A decree, abolishing the entails and their feudal consequences, has been amended and confirmed in 16 articles. In the sitting of the 26th, the Cortes discussed the

subject of the Liberty of the Press at considerable length, and with a spirit and feeling that shewed how highly the benefits of a free press are estimated by the representatives of the Spanish people. The previous censorship is disallowed in political matters, but continued on subjects relating to religion, with this exception, that if a bishop should refuse his assent to a publication, the author shall be permitted to appeal to the Junta for protecting the liberty of the press. All the monasteries of monkish orders are to be suppressed in Spain: every monk who has been ordained, and who is not above 15 years of age, is to receive annually 300 ducats, and those from 50 to 60 years of age, 600 ducats. No new convent is to be founded, nor any novice proposed, nor any one admitted from this time to take the monkish habit. It is allowed to convents and communities of nuns, that each of them who shall become secularized shall receive an annual pension of 100 ducats.

#### PORTUGAL.

The Oporto Junta arrived in Lisbon on the 1st instant, some negotiations having previously taken place. As they were coming in the character of Representatives of the three Northern Provinces, they thought that Delegates for Alentejo, Algarve, and Estremadura ought to assemble with them; but they waived the point as soon as they were aware of the enthusiastic and popular manner in which a Lisbon Government had been instituted, entirely divested of all previous concert. Their entry into the capital was a complete triumph. Twelve horses, richly caparisoned, were sent out to meet them, and triumphal arches were prepared in the streets. The energy and patriotic disinterestedness of the Oporto Junta had obtained for them the gratitude of the whole kingdom, and endeared them to the hearts of their fellow-countrymen. Several new Papers have commenced their labours, and among them *O Portuguez Constitucional*, of which the first numbers have reached London. Nothing is said of Count Palmella, nor the late Regency. Lord Beresford had not arrived from Brazil.

*Lisbon, Sept. 30th.*—I am happy to inform you every thing is arranged in the most satisfactory manner, both as to the Lisbonians and Portonians; and the Supreme Junta of Government (the Portonians)



Portonians) have incorporated themselves with the Junta of Lisbon, by which means all discord is entirely done away, and to-morrow the Portonians are to make their public entry into this city.

The following is the new Government:—

Principal Freire is appointed President. Selveira (the Oporto President) Vice-President of the Provisional Junta of the Supreme Government of the Kingdom.

The five Deputies are Conte Pennefeil, Brancamp, M. Fernandes Thomas, Friar Francise de St. Luis, and Joze J. F. de Moura.

Secretary of State for Home Department, M. Fernandes Thomas.

Ditto for Foreign Affairs, Hermano Brancamp.

Ditto War Department, General Azido.

Conde Sampayo, President, and Conde Vizente, Vice-President of the Provisional Junta preparatory for the Cortes, and 21 Deputies, being the whole named by the Oporto and Lisbon party, prior to these arrangements.

The Oporto army, consisting of 12 or 13,000 men, entered Lisbon last week in the greatest order. They consisted of seven battalions of cacadores, ten regiments of the line, and nine squadrons of cavalry.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON. *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

### CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

Sept. 27. **A** NUMEROUS meeting of the inhabitant householders of St. James's Westminster, was held at the Pulteney assemblyrooms, Brewer street, Golden-square, for the purpose of voting an address to her Majesty. J. T. B. Beaumont, esq. chairman, commented at some length on the testimony that had been adduced against her Majesty, as did also Mr. Bowie and Mr. Hobhouse.

— 28. A deputation presented an address from St. Luke's parish. It consisted of an immense number of barouches and four, more than one half of which were filled with respectable females, elegantly dressed in white. The gentlemen were dressed in black with white favours on the left breast. Her Majesty's answer observed: "The constitutional liberties of the people have, within a few years, experienced numerous restraints, but those restraints have still left us such a portion of the liberty of the press as has not only most successfully defended me against my enemies, but has excited such a spirit in the nation as appears to augur the most favourable consequences to the public weal.— The liberty of the press is that vital flame that has preserved the constitution in the worst times, and under the domination of the most worthless faction. Political liberty has little to fear while the press is free: but if the free agency of the mind, through the medium of the press, should ever be destroyed, the people have nothing left, but to bow the neck, and bend the knee at the shrine of arbitrary power."

— 29. Alderman Thorpe elected Lord Mayor.

Oct. 2. A dinner in commemoration of the triumph of civil liberty in Spain, Naples and Portugal, took place at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. The chair was taken by Sir Robert Wilson, who was supported by Major Cartwright, Mr. Alderman Wood, Mr.

Bennett, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Hume, Sir Gerard Noel, &c. About 400 persons were present.

News was received that a dreadful conflagration took place at Port-au-Prince (St. Domingo) on the 15th August; ten squares of the richest, most populous, and best built part of the city (including 600 houses) were in a few hours in ashes.

— 10. A meeting of the united parishes of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and St. George the Martyr, took place; Mr. White, overseer in the chair; when the usual resolutions and an address were unanimously agreed to.

— 11. A meeting of the Catholics was held in the Crown and Anchor, Strand, the Rev. R. Hayes, in the chair, when an address to the Queen was agreed to.

A deputation from the ward of Farringdon within, went up in procession to Brandenburgh-house, and presented an address voted by the ward to the Queen: her Majesty returned an appropriate answer of thanks.

The benefit societies also went up with their address in great numbers, bearing numerous flags, with various mottoes and devices, and accompanied by bands of music.

— 14. A numerous body of journeymen letter-press Printers presented an Address to her Majesty; the address was printed, and was the finest specimen of the typographic art ever seen. In her Majesty's answer she observed, "The press is, at this moment, the only stronghold that liberty has left. If we lose this, we lose all. We have no other rampart against an implacable foe. The press is not only the best security against the inroads of despotism, but it is itself a power that is perpetually checking the progress of tyranny and diminishing the number of its adherents. That sun never rises which does not, before it sets, behold some addition to the friends of liberty. To what is this owing? To what can it be owing but to the agency of the press? The force of truth is ultimately

ultimately irresistible. But truth, without some adventitious aid, moves with a slow pace; and sometimes its motion is so slow as to be imperceptible. The press is its accelerating power—the press gives it wings—the press does more for truth in a day than mere oral teaching could in a century.—What is it that has made the members of the Holy Alliance turn pale with dread? Is it that the press has inspired the love of liberty even in the sword?"

— 5. A meeting of the inhabitants of Kensington was held, when an address to her Majesty was unanimously agreed to.

— 14. A country lad was examined at Bow-street, charged with distributing amongst the crowd in Parliament-street some hand-bills of an inflammatory nature, containing direct incitements to the people to overthrow the King and his Government.—Mr. Pearson, solicitor, attended for the purpose of disavowing, on the part of the Queen's Plate Subscription Committee, (by whom the bills were purported to be issued) all knowledge of the infamous libel.

"I charge (said Mr. Pearson) Mr. Franklin with having printed and published the atrocious addresses to the livery of London, which about two years ago affrighted the timid for the safety of their homes and their fire-sides. I charge him with having deluged the Smithfield meetings with the papers entitled, 'Bread or Blood,' and the other papers exciting the people to revolution and bloodshed. I charge this man with having in 1819, practised on the feelings of a starving populace, by addressing to them an infamous placard; I charge him with having published the bloody address to the brave non-represented reformers, which, in 1819, called upon the people to insist on universal suffrage, or death; I charge him with having written the threatening letter addressed to Sir Francis Burdett's Jury, which operated so powerfully against the baronet's cause;" and he adds, "I charge Mr. Franklin with having done so as an agent of administration, and I am ready to prove his connection with ministers; and that, at this moment there are several of his associates, who are, and have been for some time, devising treason against the people of England!"

— 17. The house of commons met, and after a long discussion on various topics, amongst which the "hand-bill conspiracy" was not the least interesting, an adjournment took place until the 23d November.

— 23. Thomas Davison was convicted at the Court of King's Bench, Guildhall, of publishing the "*Deist's Magazine*," and Mrs. Carlile, of publishing a number of the "*Republican*."

During every Wednesday in the month, a great sensation has been created by the numerous bodies carrying up addresses to her Majesty, at Hammersmith. Twenty or thirty processions have regularly proceeded for this purpose, attracting thousands of ap-

plauding spectators, and as many as fifty addresses have been presented on a single Wednesday.

### MARRIED.

Capt. W. C. Dallyell, R. N. to Miss Maria Sampayo, of Peterborough-House.

At St. John's, Hackney, William Steele, esq. of Abergavenny, to Miss Harriet Dyne, of Palmer's-green.

William Dawson, jun. esq. of Hammer-smith, to Miss Letitia Brown, of Sportsman's Hall, Jamaica.

John Greenwood, esq. of Halstead, Essex, to Miss Yeldham, of Edwards-square, Kensington.

John Davison, esq. of Tavistock-place, to Miss Letitia Stevenson, of Pamoor, Bucks.

Mr. G. F. Matthew, to Miss Selina Matthew, of Newgate-street.

Mr. Joseph Robins, of Warwick-street, Golden-square, to Miss Marianne Lock, of Edgeware-road.

Henry Lucas, esq. of Newport Pagnell, Bucks, to Miss Eliza Anne Smith, of Surrey-square.

Mr. H. Hall, of Newgate-street, to Miss Mann, of Pulteney-bridge, Bath.

Mr. Edward Ball, of the Ordnance Department, to Miss Mary Longman, of Sherborne.

John Marsh, of Kingston, Surrey, to Anne Marsh, of Folkestone, both of the Society of Friends.

Mr. Thomas Hollands, of Croydon, to Miss S. Baldock, of Pembury, Kent.

Mr. Joseph Nash, to Miss Jane Amelia Stevens, of Edmonton.

John Oswald, esq. to Miss Martha Carttar, both of Deptford.

William Batty, esq. of Brompton, to Miss Agnes Staunton, daughter of the late T. Staunton, esq.

Mr. Lupton Relf, of Camberwell, to Miss Hannah Woodhouse, of Maida-hill.

Mr. Nathaniel Thornton, to Miss Faber, of Brook-green, Hammersmith.

Thomas Lamb Atkinson, esq. of Chiswell-street, to Miss Maria Green, of Chelsea.

Mr. Henry Smith Cafe, of Great Marlborough-street, to Miss Waine, of Kensington.

Mr. Thomas Rennell, jun. of the Bank of England, to Miss Sarah Margaret Bailey, of Vauxhall.

Mr. Samuel Beechy, of Gravesend, to Miss Louisa Asperne, of Cornhill.

Capt. Philip Ripley, of the East India Co.'s Service, to Miss Anne Nottidge, of Wandsworth.

John Ravenhill, jun. esq. to Miss Harriet Ripley, both of Clapham Common.

At St. James's Church, George William Rowley, esq. of the Priory, St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire,



Huntingdonshire, to Miss Jane Catherine Maine.

The Rev. H. Welsford, of Tewkesbury, to Miss Newman, Castle-street, Leicester-square.

Mr. W. Orchard, of Hatton-garden, to Miss Caroline Wyatt, of King's-road.

Mr. Henry Porter, of Brunswick-square, to Miss Caroline Lobb, of Southampton.

J. Ouvry, esq. of Worthing, Sussex, to Miss Charlotte Brown, of Lower Cheam, Surrey.

Mr. S. Ashwell, of Lime Street-square, to Miss Eliza Smith, of Bath-place, Peckham.

## DIED.

At Hornsey, 75, *William Nansen*, esq. of Russel-square.

At Clapham-terrace, 70, *T. Fuller*, esq.

In Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, *Catherine*, daughter of the late Sir Robert Anstruther, bart. of Balcaske, Fife-shire.

In Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, *Diana*, wife of Joel Benjamin, esq.

In Assembly-row, Mile End, Mrs. *Curtis*.

At Teddington, Middlesex, the widow of John Crutchfield, esq.

In Hackney-road, 25, Mr. *John Henry Tolkien*, late of Cheapside.

At Walham Green, 70, the Rev. *Leonard Chappelow*, of Hill-street, Berkeley-square.

In Doughty-street, 78, Mrs. *Richardson*.

In Burton Crescent, 20, *Maria*, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Povah.

At Great Berkhamstead, 66, *Augustus Pechell*, esq. Receiver General of the Customs.

In Upper Harley-street, 76, *Martin Pearkes*, esq.

The Rev. *Charles de Coetlogon*, M.A. rector of Godstone, a magistrate for Surrey, son of the celebrated preacher at the Lock Hospital.

In Gloucester-terrace, Hoxton, 68, *William Francis Eld*, esq.

In Golden-square, 83, the widow of James Macgregor, esq. of Bellimore, N.B.

In Earl's Court, Brompton, *Thomas Grey*, esq. formerly a respectable jeweller in Sackville-street.

At Cheltenham, *John Haig*, esq. of London.

*R. A. Nelson*, esq. late Secretary of the Navy Board, and nephew of the late Lord Nelson.

At Coombe, Oxfordshire, *Dennis Vernon*, esq. of the Customs, London.

Miss *Mary Foulerton*, of Upper Bedford-place.

At Brockley-house, Lewisham, Miss *Isabella Ibbetson*.

The Rev. *T. Edwards*, 56, one of the Masters of Christ's Hospital.

At Hammersmith, *Charles Cowper*, esq. of Albany, and late of the Inner Temple.

At Old Ford, 65, Mr. *R. Tyley*.

At Crouch End, Mrs. *M. A. Hillary*, of Mark-lane.

At Walworth, Mr. *Robert Hewitt*, of the Middle Temple.

In the Strand, Mrs. *Ann Schmalcalder*.

In Charter House-square, Mrs. *Hawes*.

In the East Indies, in the prime of life, *Geo. Bullin*, esq. of Holloway, leaving a large and interesting family to lament his loss.

In Lansdown-place, 23, *William Forsyth*, esq. of Montreal, Canada.

On Dowgate Hill, 74, Mr. *William Cleveland*.

At Wimbledon, 82, *Thomas Harris*, esq. who for more than half a century had most honourably filled the arduous situation of chief proprietor and manager of Covent-Garden Theatre. Few possessed so many qualifications as Mr. Harris for this office. His manners were those of a polished gentleman; his temper was firm, yet mild and conciliatory; his principles steady, and faithful to his engagements; his dramatic taste and judgment pure and correct. So long the head and patron of the dramatic art, he had become its Father: and the skill and liberality with which he had managed is proved by the great improvements of the national theatres since he became the chief proprietor of one of them. The late dinner hours, and the change of manners resulting from them, tended, however, to deprive him of his reward, and to counteract the effect of his taste and exertions; but these will be felt and enjoyed whenever a regard for health and for true and rational enjoyment shall lead the vain and frivolous to fix the dinner hour at any other time than that at which the curtain is drawn up at the public theatres. Till within these few years Mr. H. maintained vigorous health and undiminished energy of mind; but an attack of paralysis having affected the use of his lower limbs, he resigned all his theatrical interests to his son, Henry Harris, esq. who now conducts the Theatre.

Of an apoplectic attack, aged 80, *William Fielding*, esq. son of Henry Fielding the novelist, and senior Magistrate at the Police-office, Queen-square. Mr. Fielding's eminent talents at the bar, for a series of years, have been well known, and need no comment. He had also been a Police Magistrate for about twelve years; and, during that period, discharged his official duties with impartial ability; and, upon all occasions, was the strenuous advocate of the poor and unfortunate. He was about eighty years of age, and maintained his mental faculties to the last.

At Marden Park, Surrey, 87, *John Hutsell*,

**Hatsell**, esq. Chief Clerk of the House of Commons. Mr. H. sat at the table of the House, as Clerk Assistant, at the close of the reign of George II. and succeeded to the office of Chief Clerk in 1768. He retired from active service in 1797, and from that time shared the profits of his lucrative office with Mr. Ley, and subsequently with Mr. Dyson. Mr. Hatsell was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge. He enjoyed his faculties and a comfortable state of health to the last. After having read prayers to his family on Saturday evening, he was seized in the night with an apoplectic affection, which terminated his life at three o'clock in the morning of Sunday. His volumes of "Precedents of Proceedings in the House of Commons," are well known, and the work will long survive him as the text book resorted to in all cases of difficulty.

*The late Peter Dollond*, was the eldest son of John Dollond, inventor of the Achromatic Refracting Telescope, and was born Feb. 24, 1731, in Spitalfields, where his father was a silk-manufacturer. Under the direction of his father, he commenced optician in 1750, and established himself in Vine-street, Spitalfields, in a house suited to the smallness of his capital, and the humility of his pretensions. But, in the year 1752, the father, who till that time, had pursued his original occupation, grew weary of pursuits so little congenial with his mind, and became optician, in partnership with his son, in a house near to Exeter-Change, in the Strand. In that humble situation it was, that the father, constantly assisted in his labours by the subject of this Memoir, began and continued that course of experiments, which, in the month of June, 1758, led to the memorable conclusion on which was founded the construction of the achromatic refracting telescope. In the following April, a patent was obtained for the exclusive sale of such telescopes; and it is painful to relate, that, so limited were the circumstances of the author of this discovery, that he was compelled to sell to an optician the moiety of its value for the purpose of defraying the expense of the patent. Accordingly, on the 29th of May, 1758, a connection was formed between John Dollond and the purchaser, and telescopes were constructed for their joint interest upon the achromatic principle. But, however singular it may appear, and how much soever it may be lamented, it is certain that an invention which excited the doubt and wonder of the illustrious Clairaut and Euler, which commanded the attention of all the scientific men in Europe, that grand desideratum in optics, whose practical application and ensuing advantages were secured to the inventor by the King's Patent, was so little known or valued by the community at large, that, for many years, it produced very small benefit to his family. Himself it could

not greatly benefit; for, in the year 1761, he died of an apoplectic fit, leaving a widow, a son, and three daughters, to the protection of his eldest son, the subject of this Memoir. The partnership which had been formed by the father with the optician who paid for the patent, was continued by the son, who administered to his father's effects. But the connexion was of short continuance; for the conduct of the partner was, on various accounts, so unsatisfactory to our artist, that in 1763, the partnership was dissolved; the partner resold to him his interest in the invention, and, in defiance of the patent, made and sold achromatic telescopes for his own advantage. Our artist, having re-purchased the moiety of the patent for 200l. was soon called upon to assert and defend its validity, in repeated suits, against the depredations of that man who had so lately been concerned to protect it. When the property of the patent was secured by several legal processes, the name of Dollond began to be known, and the subject of this memoir became acquainted with the philosophical men of the time—with Mr. James Short, so highly distinguished in art and science; and with Dr. Maskelyne, the late Astronomer Royal, who honoured him in his early days with his countenance and friendship, and continued them unimpaired to the close of his long, useful, and honourable life. About the year 1766, the optical business of Mr. Dollond's house had been removed from the Strand to St. Paul's Church-yard; where, becoming at length extensive and prosperous, John Dollond, the brother of our artist, who had acquired great skill and shewn great industry under his instruction, was admitted to a share of the profits. At this place the brothers resided during almost 50 years, living together in great harmony, and applying every skilful and honourable effort to improve and extend each branch of the profession: with what success, the fame and opulence which followed their exertions furnish an evidence not to be resisted. This fraternal union was unhappily destroyed in 1804 by the premature death of the younger brother. In the year 1817 he took up his residence at Richmond Hill, where he lived in great ease, comfort, and respectability, till the 24th of June, 1820. Having then removed to Kennington Common, being arrived at his 90th year, and nature being quite exhausted, he breathed his last on the 2d of July. Two daughters survived him: the eldest was married to the Rev. Dr. Kelly, rector of Copford and vicar of Ardleigh in Essex; the youngest to the Rev. George Waddington, rector of Blaby in Leicestershire, and vicar of Tuxford in Nottinghamshire.

*Additional particulars of the late Vice-Admiral BAZELY.* He was descended from a respectable family in Kent, and was born at Dover, in March, 1740. Having received an appropriate education, he entered the Royal



Royal Navy in April, 1755, under Captain, afterwards Admiral Sir Joshua Rowley, in the Ambuscade frigate. He afterwards served in different ships under the late Sir Edward Hughes, till 1760, in which year he was made a lieutenant. He continued in active service till 1777, when he got the command of the Alert cutter of 10 guns, 10 swivels, and 60 men. On the 22d of September in that year, he fell in with, and brought to action an American brig privateer, called the Lexington, of 16 guns, 12 swivels, and 84 men, which he captured after a severe engagement of three hours. —The Admiralty were so well pleased with his conduct on this occasion, that they registered the Alert as a sloop of war, and promoted him to the rank of Commander. In April, 1778, he was advanced to the rank of Post Captain in the Formidable, the flag ship of the late Sir Hugh Palliser, in the fleet under the command of the late Admiral Keppel. Captain Bazely was consequently engaged in the memorable action off Brest, on the 27th of July; and it is remarkable that he had more killed and wounded than any other ship in the fleet. He was removed from the Formidable, to the Pegasus of 28 guns, in 1779, and attached to Admiral Rodney's fleet, and on the 8th of January 1780, they fell in with the Spanish squadron off Cape St. Vincent, and took, sunk, and destroyed seven sail of the line. After this action, Captain Bazely sailed with Admiral Rodney to the relief of Gibraltar, and thence to the West Indies, where he assisted in defeating the French squadron, commanded by Count de Guichen, and was sent home in the Pegasus with the Admiral's dispatches of this glorious victory. Soon after his return to England, he was appointed first to the Apollo frigate, and afterwards to the Amphion, in which he continued to serve on the American coast during the remainder of the war. On the 10th of September, 1781, having a small squadron under his command on this station, he, in conjunction with General Arnold, completely destroyed the town of New London, together with several magazines full of stores, and all the vessels that were in the harbour. On the return of peace, Capt. Bazely was appointed to the Alfred of 74 guns, a guardship stationed at Chatham; he continued in her in active service on the home station till after the war with France broke out, and had the honour of serving under the late Lord Howe in the glorious engagement of the 1st of June, 1794. Early in 1795, the Alfred was paid off, and Captain Bazely was appointed to the Blenheim of 98 guns; and on the 1st of June, in the same year, his services were rewarded by a flag promotion. In 1796, he held a temporary command in the Downs, and afterwards was similarly employed at the Nore.

*Further Particulars of the late Vice-Admiral BURY.*—He was descended from a

family of the name of Incedon, in the north of Devonshire. In addition to his paternal name of Incedon, he, some years ago, assumed that of Bury.

He was made a lieutenant in 1778; and served as second of the Agamemnon, Captain, now Admiral Caldwell, of 64 guns, in Admiral Rodney's memorable action with the Count de Grasse, on the 12th of April 1782. In that engagement the Agamemnon suffered severely, and Lieutenant Incedon was wounded. In the year 1789 Mr. Incedon was promoted to the rank of commander in consequence of his being first Lieutenant of the Magnificent, of 74 guns, Captain Richard Onslow, and attending on his Majesty at Weymouth. After his promotion he was appointed to the Childers sloop. On the 22d of November, 1790, he was raised to the rank of Post Captain; and at the capture of the French West India Islands, by Admiral Sir J. Jervis, and General Sir C. Grey, in 1794, he commanded the Ceres of 32 guns. After the reduction of Martinique and St. Lucia, the Ceres was one of the frigates detached with Captain Rogers, of the Quebec, to take possession of the Saintes; a service which was effected with great propriety on the morning of the 10th of April, without any loss. The captain brought home a large convoy from the West Indies, in the Vengeance; which, on his arrival in England was paid off. In 1800, he was appointed to the Texel, of 64 guns, which was one of the ships engaged in watching the movements of the Dutch squadron, in Helvoetsluys. On the 31st of July, 1810, Captain Incedon Bury was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue squadron; on the 1st of August, 1811, he was made Rear-Admiral of the White; on the 12th of August, 1812, he was again promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Red; and then Vice-Admiral of the White.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. Wm. Carey, D.D. appointed Bishop of Exeter, in the room of the Rev. George Pelham, D.D. translated to the See of Lincoln.

Rev. Robert Stevens, to the Deanery of Rochester.

Rev. George Ingram Fisher, B.A. to the rectory of Winfrith, Dorset.

Rev. James Bullock, M.A. to the perpetual curacy of Grendon Bishop, Herefordshire.

Dr. Kyle appointed the new Provost of the University of Dublin.

Rev. J. B. Sumner, to a prebendal stall in Durham Cathedral.

Rev. F. D. Perkins, to the rectory of Swayfield, Lincolnshire.

Rev. Edwin Daniel, to the lectureship of Helton, Cornwall.

Rev. Arthur Atherly, to the vicarage of Heavitree, Devon.

Rev.

Rev. William Nickson, M.A. appointed domestic chaplain to the Dowager Countess of Errol.

Rev. Robert Ferrier Blake, to the rectory of Bradfield, Norfolk.

Rev. Charles Shrubsole Bonnett, to the rectory of Avington, Hants.

Rev. Henry Wilson, to the vicarage of Flixton St. Mary, Suffolk.

Rev. James Gisborne, to the perpetual curacy of Barton-under-Needwood, Staffordshire.

Rev. William Hardwick, domestic chaplain to Lord Gwydir.

Rev. James Fox, B.A. has been appointed chaplain to Visc. Galway.

Rev. Frederick Leathes, B.A. to the rectories of Great and Little Livermere, Cambridgeshire.

Rev. G. Moore, rector of St. Pancras, to be one of the Marquis of Camden's chaplains.

The Right Rev. C. M. Warburton, D.D. Bishop of Limerick, to the Bishopric of Cloyne.

The Rev. T. Elrington, D.D. to the Bishorick of Limerick.

Rev. Henry Phillpotts, prebendary of Durham, has been presented to the living of Stanhope in Weardale, in that diocese; and the Bishop of St. David's succeeds to the prebendal stall, void by the cession of Mr. Phillpotts.

Rev. Henry Wilson, to the vicarage of Flixton Saint Mary, Suffolk.

Rev. E. Evans, to the rectory of Hirnan, Montgomeryshire.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

*With all the Marriages and Deaths.*

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**M**R. FALLA of Gateshead, has this year grown upon land worked by the spade, pieces of wheat transplanted from a seed-bed into rows six inches apart, which produced 17 coombs per acre; and one twelve inches, which produced 15 coombs; a fourth piece sown in drill, and a fifth in broadcast, yielded 19 coombs per acre. The produce of the land there by ploughing is usually about six coombs.

*Married.*] Mr. R. H. Doughty, to Miss R. Kerr, both of Newcastle.—Mr. R. Thwaites, to Miss E. Hopper; Mr. J. Ward, to Miss M. Johnson; Mr. J. Allen, to Miss J. Liddell; Mr. G. Robinson, to Miss J. Kirkley: all of Durham.—Mr. Pettigrew, to Miss Richardson, of East King-street: Mr. J. Scott, to Miss F. Clark: all of North Shields.—Mr. W. Watfield, to Miss Shields, both of Sunderland.—Mr. N. Kilburn, of Barnard-castle, to Miss Bewick, of Darlington.—Mr. J. Hall, to Miss A. Tolson, both of Darlington.—Mr. T. Ayres, to Miss E. Wetherell, of Stockton.—Mr. G. W. Todd, to Miss E. Jennett, of Stockton.—The Rev. A. Hutchinson, of Warrenford, to Mrs. J. N. Dickson, of Morpeth.—Mr. J. Stark, of Pick-tree, to Miss J. Rogers, of Lambton-hall.—Mr. W. Blackett, of the Abbey Mill, near Durham, to Miss E. Hopper, of New Elvet.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, in Forth-lane, 42, Mrs. R. Robinson.—Miss Jefferson.—In Forth-street, 31, Mr. R. Barlow.—At the North Shore, 68, Mrs. J. Hetherington.—Mrs. E. Todd.—27, Mr. J. Pile.—In Cumberland-row, 74, Mr. R. Cranford, much respected.

At Gateshead, 80, Mr. J. Mason.—At the Windmill Hills, the Hon. Mrs. Smith, sister to Lord Donoughmore.

At Durham, Mrs. J. Fawcett.—25, Mr.

F. Hall.—52, Mr. R. Orton, much respected.—Mrs. C. Ebdon.—At an advanced age, Mr. J. Thurlow.

At North Shields, in Stephenson-street, 63, Mr. R. Hogarth.—In the Churchway, 67, Mr. H. Johnson.—76, Mr. R. Lock.—67, Mr. P. Rowe.—34, Mrs. C. Foster.

At South Shields, 60, Mr. A. Thomson.—29, Mrs. Rippon.

At Sunderland, 86, Mrs. F. Parker.—27, Miss J. Macreath.

At Darlington, 70, Mrs. J. Widdop.

At Stockton, 37, Mr. J. F. Lumley, much respected.

At Hexham, 31, Mr. E. Baty.—72, Mr. A. Shield.

At Hurworth, 24, Mr. H. Nicholson of Cotherstone, much respected.—At Staindrop, 84, Mrs. E. Wood.—At Chirton, 79, Mrs. E. Liddell.—At Frosterley, 66, Mr. C. Todd, much respected.—At Alston, Miss A. Rowell.—At Morton, 22, Mr. G. Armstrong, deservedly lamented.—At Cockerton, 80, Mrs. D. Richardson.

### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

An address to the Queen, from the inhabitants of Kendal and its vicinity, was lately signed, without any solicitation, by upwards of 1,300 individuals, in the short space of two days.

*Married.*] Mr. G. Rennison, to Miss M. Palmer; Mr. J. Davidson, to Miss E. South; Mr. J. Pescod, to Miss J. Carruthers; Mr. H. Smith, to Miss M. A. Ritson: all of Carlisle.—Mr. J. Sesson, to Miss H. Boak, both of Penrith.—Mr. T. Tinling, to Miss Thirlwall, both of Brampton.—Mr. J. Weal, of Preston, to Miss J. Park, of Carlisle.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, in Shaddongate, Mr. T. Knott.—In Lowther-street, 80, Mr. J. Murray.—In Scotch-street, 58, Mr. B. Dorran.—In Caldewgate, Mr. J. Taylor.



At Penrith, 58, Mrs. P. Peacock  
At Brampton, 33, Mr. J. Maxwell.  
At Kendall, 48, Miss D. Shaw.—86, Mrs.  
A. Gaskell.—34, Mr. J. Laycock, of Burn-  
side.

At Clint Head, 29, Mrs. A. Walker, of  
Coat-house.—At Kerkoswald, 77, Thomas  
Fisher, esq., of the R.N.—At Knorren Lodge,  
72, Mrs. Blackburn, widow of Quintin B.,  
esq.—At Cross House, in Lambrig, 106, Mr.  
N. Whitehead.

## YORKSHIRE.

The annual dinner of the York Whig  
Club lately took place; the company con-  
sisted of above four hundred persons.

The corn mill of Messrs. L. and J. Simp-  
son was lately destroyed by fire; crowds of  
people resorted to the ruins all the next day.  
Between 12 and 1 on Thursday noon, the ga-  
ble end of the building suddenly fell upon  
them, and several persons were killed and  
wounded.

At a late meeting of the artisans of Shef-  
field, it was unanimously agreed, that a  
subscription should be entered into for the  
purpose of presenting her Majesty the Queen  
with a piece of plate of Sheffield manufac-  
ture, as a token of their sympathy and re-  
gard, as well as of their high admiration of  
her conduct under her present peculiar cir-  
cumstances.

On the 27th ult. the wife of one Spencer,  
at Gale, near Hawes, while paring some  
boiled potatoes for dinner, cut off a part of  
one and ate it; when she discovered a small  
black spot on the remaining part, and on  
applying her knife to take it out, she found  
the potatoe hollow in the middle, and a lizard  
nearly four inches long, concealed in it, but  
without any apparent orifice by which it  
could have introduced itself.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Underwood, to Miss  
Steel, both of York.—Thomas Wood Wil-  
son, esq., to Miss J. Buckle of York.—Mr. F.  
Burr, of York, to Miss A. Hick, of Acomb.  
—Mr. W. Roberts, to Miss Murton; Mr. W.  
Walker, to Mrs. A. Edmonstone; Mr. W.  
Turner, to Miss Jordeston; Mr. W. Biglin,  
to Mrs. E. Cooper: all of Hull.—Mr. D.  
Brown, jun., to Miss M. Booth; Mr. T.  
Pearson, to Miss R. Long; Mr. R. Skelton,  
to Miss M. Gaunt; Mr. N. West, to Miss S.  
Dinforth; Mr. R. Robinson, to Miss A. Mar-  
tin: all of Leeds.—T. Wolrich Stansfield,  
esq., of Leeds, to Miss A. Briggs, of Sheffield.  
—Mr. T. Cordingley, to Miss Jackson, of  
Pollington.—Mr. S. Green, to Miss M. Naylor;  
Mr. J. Wilton, to Miss G. Wilton; Mr.  
J. Tempest, to Miss Webb, both of Hudders-  
field.—Mr. T. Swift, of Huddersfield, to  
Miss A. Moor, of Derby.—R. Lambert, esq.  
to Miss S. Shore, both of Bradford. Mr. G.  
Nesfield, to Miss B. Fowler, both of Scar-  
borough.—R. Nicholson, esq. to Miss E. Brit-  
tain, both of Ripon.—Mr. W. Thorne, to Miss  
Hurst, both of Pontefract.—E. Swaine, esq.  
of Crow Trees, to Miss M. Sykes, of Gomers-  
all.—Mr. T. Pickering, of Acaster

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Malbis, to Miss Milner, of Bishopthorpe.—  
Mr. R. Kirk, of Acomb, to Miss Lambert,  
of Rufforth.—Mr. T. Bateson, to Miss H.  
Bateson, both of Wortley.—Mr. W. King,  
to Miss S. Buck, both of Skipton.—Mr. W.  
Elby, to Miss Dixon, both of New Malton.  
Mr. J. Sowden, to Miss M. Holdsworth, both  
of Farnley.

*Died.*] At York, 86, John Taylor, esq.

At Hull, 67, Mr. Goforth.—34, Mr. H.  
Green, jun.—50, Mr. J. S. Bowden.—53,  
Mr. J. Barths.—In Great Union-street, 67,  
Mr. W. Gibson, much esteemed.—In Mason-  
street, 25, Mrs. M. Brown.—52, Mr. W.  
Bork.—59, Mr. W. Appleyard.

At Leeds, on Quarry Hill, 42, Mrs. A.  
Fletcher.—Mr. J. Wood.—Mrs. Holmes.—  
45, Mrs. F. Morgan, deservedly regretted.—  
In Woodhouse-lane, Mrs. Dibb.—Mr. W.  
Wilson, suddenly.—At New-road End, 43,  
Mrs. J. Braint, deservedly lamented.

At Halifax, 60, Mrs. H. Broome, widow  
of Richard B. esq., a great benefactress to  
the poor.

At Doncaster, 94, Mrs. Hull.—52, Mr. T.  
Tetley.

At Knaresborough, 85, Mr. T. Marshall.  
—Mr. J. Taylor.—Mrs. Jennings.

At Bradford, 49, Mr. R. Sedgwick, much  
and deservedly lamented.—21, Mrs. J. Ro-  
berts.

At Pocklington, Mr. R. Richardson, greatly  
respected.

At Chickenley, 85, Mrs. Russel, deserv-  
edly regretted.—At Acaster Malbis, Mr.  
W. Pickering.—At Bramley, 24, Mr. G.  
Wilson, justly lamented.—At an advanced  
age, Mr. D. Wood, of the firm of Fenton,  
Murray, and Wood, Holbeck.—At Cawood,  
81, Mrs. E. Moxon, much respected.—At  
Acomb, 85, Miss M. A. Speed, of Hammer-  
smith.

## LANCASHIRE.

General Gascoyne lately presented a peti-  
tion from the inhabitants of Liverpool to the  
House of Commons. The petitioners repre-  
sented the state of the town from decay of  
trade to be increasingly distressing; the in-  
habitants were 100,000, and only 20,000  
paid poor rates; and 7000 of these were un-  
equal to the burthens imposed upon them;  
the paupers were 14,000.

A beautiful piece of sculpture has been  
erected in St. John's Church, Manchester, to  
commemorate the 50th year of the incum-  
brancy of the Rev. John Clowes, M.A. the  
present rector. It consists of a tablet of  
white marble containing ten figures in basso  
relievo, admirably executed by Mr. Flax-  
man, and is placed over the rector's seat.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Giles, to Miss R. Da-  
vies; Mr. W. Giles, jun. to Miss M. Plant;  
Mr. T. Wright Hodgson, to Miss E. Burton;  
Mr. Tatlock, to Mrs. Rothwell; Mr. Sells  
to Miss Jarrold; Mr. J. Bowyer, to Miss E.  
Alderley; Mr. W. M. Vernon, to Miss G. S.  
Mellor; Mr. W. Peeston Aston, to Miss C.  
F. James; all of Manchester.—Mr. W. Pick-  
ford,

ford, of Manchester, to Miss M. Beardman, late of Warrington.—Mr. Barker, of Manchester, to Miss J. Hall, of Cocker-hill.—Mr. T. Lyon, jun. to Miss A. Ellis; Mr. B. Haram, to Miss J. Ferguson; Mr. T. Emery, to Miss M. Boyer; Mr. P. Capper, to Miss Orphat; Mr. W. Daniels, to Miss S. Hudson; Mr. W. Potter, to Miss M. Mawdsley: all of Liverpool.—Mr. E. Frodsham, of Liverpool, to Miss H. Andrew, of Manchester.—Mr. Taylor, of Liverpool, to Miss Marshall, of Winsford Lodge.—Mr. W. Ellis, of Liverpool, to Miss S. Turton, of Grenfield.—Mr. J. Gwin, of Liverpool, to Miss J. Goff, of Whitechurch.—Edward Pemberton, esq. of Warrington, to Miss M. Whitley, of Norley-hall.

*Died.*] At Manchester, in Mosley-street, Otho Hulme, esq. of the firm of Otho Hulme and Sons, merchants.

At Salford, 55, Mr. Jon. Warren, deservedly respected.

At Liverpool, in Richmond-row, 76, Mrs. Birchall.—83, Mr. E. Roberts, sen.—In Mersey-street, 25, Mr. M. Brannagan.—In Bold-street, 25, Miss M. Danson.—In Chapel-street, 38, Mrs. A. Hoey.—46, Mr. J. Willie.—52, Mr. N. Workington.—In Castle-street, 37, Mr. J. Kevan.—In Sweeting-street, 60, Mrs. M. Currie.

At Ormskirk, Mrs. M. Leak.

At Withy Grove, 71, Mrs. E. Carter, respected.—At Hulme, 73, Mr. P. Taylor.—At Horwich, Mr. J. Gorton.

#### CHESHIRE.

The late Chester Fair was well attended. There was an immense show of cattle of every description, which sold at prices much the same as those of last fair. There were few horses of a superior description for sale, and those fetched a tolerable price. The halls were filled with goods of every description, of hard and soft ware, which were offered to the public infinitely below their actual value. Irish linens cheaper.

*Married.*] William Ward, jun. esq., to Miss E. Jones, both of Chester.—Mr. W. Wildig, of Chester, to Miss Bennett, of Shotwick-park.—Mr. T. Denton, to Miss J. Lowe, of Northwich.—Mr. S. Middlehurst, of Barrow, to Miss Birchwood, of Liverpool.—The Rev. J. W. Turner, of Barthomley, to Miss M. Watkis, of Edge-hill, Liverpool.—Mr. E. Gaskin, of Tarvin, to Miss E. Connah, of Liverpool.

*Died.*] At Chester, in Crane-street, at an advanced age, the Rev. Thos. Crane, Rector of Over; a man of great piety and learning. He was celebrated as an antiquary, and was not unknown to the literary world. He possessed one of the best private collections of Roman, Saxon, and British coins in the kingdom.

At Congleton, 60, Joseph Roe, esq.

At Moorside, Parkgate, 85, Mr. Jon. Bedson.—At Over, Mr. Alderman Walker.—At Minshul, 22, Miss F. Stringer.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] Lieut. Gawler of the 52d regt. to Miss Maria Cox of Derby.—Mr. W. Shaw, of Derby, to Miss M. Briggs, of Alvaston.—Mr. T. Thornhill, to Miss J. Dolman, both of Mickleover.—Capt. R. Yates, R. N. of Ballard Lodge, to Miss J. Cookson, of Egam.

*Died.*] At Derby, 67, Mrs. Shepperdson.—Miss H. Adcock, much esteemed and lamented.—79, Mr. J. Ellis.—62, Mr. N. K. Pigott, of the firm of Pigott and Co.—28, Miss A. Pearson.

At Ashborne, 64, Mr. R. Gettliffe, much respected.

At Ireton Word, 103, *Samuel Heapy*.—At Leam, Mary Ann, wife of M. M. Middleton, esq. suddenly.—At Hasland, Miss Jones, greatly lamented.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

At Nottingham Fair on the 2d ultimo there was a good supply of plain and coloured Cheese, and the sales were from 44s. to 60s. the first day. The second and third days of the Fair, prices lowered and sales were heavy, but nearly all was sold. The great horse and beast fair was held in the fields, and on the road to the west of the town.

A society of Ladies has lately been formed in Nottingham, to inspect prison discipline, after the manner of the amiable Mrs. Fry.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Sales, to Miss M. Frost; Mr. G. L. Smith, to Miss E. Jones; Mr. J. Fletcher, to Miss H. Davis: all of Nottingham.—Mr. W. Branston, of Nottingham, to Miss M. Porter, of Colwick.—Mr. T. Buck, to Miss S. Wells, of Radford.—Mr. C. Antill, jun. of Gilt Brook, to Miss Dalby, of Biggin.—Mr. R. Gilbert, to Miss M. Beedall, both of Worksop.

*Died.* At Nottingham, 51, John Blatherwick, esq. much respected.—24, Mr. S. Wilcock.—In Rose Yard, Bridlesmith-gate.—46, Mrs. Milner, much and deservedly lamented.

At Newark, 36, Mr. W. Sheppard, deservedly lamented.—Mrs. Lilly.

At Mansfield, Mr. A. Slinn, justly regretted.

At Carlton in Moorlands, 59, Mrs. Brocklebank, wife of the Rev. W. B.—At Pleasley, 64, Mrs. E. Cooper.—At Upton, 66, Mrs. Cullen.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] The Rev. W. King, to Miss Sanders, of Gainsborough.—Mr. S. Isaac, of Boston, to Mrs. R. Moss, of Leeds.—Mr. G. Harrison, of Brant Broughton, to Miss F. Barston, of Grantham.

*Died.*] At Stamford, Sarah, widow of William Moore, esq. of Wisbech.

#### LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Within the month a numerous signed address was forwarded from the inhabitants of Leicester to the Queen. The following is an extract from her Majesty's answer:—"There are critical periods in the political history of every country, in which indifference is sin, and neutrality a sort of patricide. Right and wrong, justice and injustice, humanity



humanity and cruelty, liberty and servitude, are not matters of indifference, and he, who is neuter amidst such alternatives, must have a base nature, or at least can have none of the generous qualities of his species. There are questions of vital importance to the welfare of one's country, when individual interest, or even personal safety, instead of being permitted to turn the scale, ought to be thrown out in the calculation."

*Married.*] Mr. B. Neal, to Mrs. Jones, both of Leicester.—Mr. Wood, to Miss H. Shaw, both of Loughborough.—Mr. F. Shaw, of Loughborough, to Miss A. Wood, of Newcastle-under-lyme.—Mr. G. Keightley, of Loughborough, to Miss M. Needham, of Leicester.—Mr. M. Cooke, to Miss A. Clementson, of Melton Mowbray.—Mr. Meadows, jun. to Miss Bailey, of Oakham.—Mr. Pick, of Hallaton, to Miss Tacey, of Oakham.—Mr. J. Ellis, of Beaumont Leys, to Miss P. Evans, of Goodrest Lodge, both of the Society of Friends.

*Died.*] At Leicester, in Humberstone-gate, Mr. Turner, suddenly.

At Loughborough, Mrs. W. Martin.

At Oakham, 68, Mrs. Stanger.

At Hobey, Mrs. G. Healey.—At Liddington, Mr. T. Pretty.—At Medbourne, Mr. Corby.—At Turlington, Mr. Lewin.—At Kington, 63, Mr. N. Jones.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. C. Eglinton, to Miss S. Cooper, both of Walsall.—Mr. T. Phillips, of Uttoxeter, to Miss Edensor, of Tissington.—Mr. J. Holah, to Miss Brett, of Stone.

*Died.*] At Stafford, 53, John Collins, esq. At Litchfield, John Chappel Woodhouse, esq.

At Wolverhampton, 79, George Molineux, esq. banker, generally esteemed and regretted.

At Walsall, 78, Mr. S. Adams.

At Tipton, 78, Mrs. S. Etheridge, late of Wolverhampton.—At Perry Bar, 72, Mrs. Cooper.—At the Lloyd House, 36, Richard Bayley Marsh, esq.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

The performances of the late Birmingham Musical Festival, went off with great eclat; the total amount of the receipts was 9060l. 5s. 2d. There was a larger assemblage of distinguished visitors than ever before were present at this meeting; and the town was filled during the festival.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Freeth, to Miss S. Horton; Mr. J. Edwards, to Mrs. Everton, of Lionel-street; Mr. S. Bellamy, to Mrs. Batty: all of Birmingham.—Mr. W. Webb, of Birmingham, to Miss Herinshaw, of Castle Bromwich.—Mr. J. S. Blount, of Birmingham, to Miss M. Walker, of Ludlow.—Arthur Dabbs, esq. of Seckington, to Miss Wilson, of Camden-street, Birmingham.—Mr. H. Allbutt, of Selly Oak, to Miss J. Bedford, of Birmingham.—Mr. J. J. Waddington, of Edgbaston, to Miss F. Foster, of Northal-

lerton.—Mr. J. Parish, of Oldbury, to Miss S. Chattin, of Mosley-street, Birmingham.

*Died.*] At Warwick, Mr. T. Perkins.

At Birmingham, or Summer Hill, Mrs. C. Hooper, deservedly lamented.—In Hall-str., 68, Mr. T. Smith, much respected.

At Green Bank, 68, Mrs. Wilkes. At Oldbury, 66, Mr. J. Smith.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

A simple machine has lately been perfected by a gentleman of Shropshire, for raising water from the holds of ships, and for supplying reservoirs, which by means of a small weight will raise a column of water, at the rate of 15 quarts per minute, to the height of 100 feet, and so on, in proportion, double, treble, or quadruple columns of water, to double, treble, and quadruple weights.

*Married.*] Mr. E. Marshall, to Miss M. Davies; Mr. W. Hotchkiss, to Miss J. Pugh: all of Shrewsbury.—Thomas Du Gard, M. D. of Shrewsbury, to Miss M. Whitfield, of Hereford.—Mr. R. H. Lee, of Shrewsbury, to Miss M. A. Lloyd, of Much Wenlock.—Mr. J. Withorn, of the Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, to Miss E. Lloyd, of Wolverhampton.—Mr. Holt, of Market Drayton, to Miss Cullier, of Moreton.—The Rev. Joseph Marriot, to Miss E. Davies, both of Whitechurch.—Mr. Jones, of Bridgnorth, to Miss Aingeworth of the Hay.—Mr. Sanders, of High Hockley, to Mrs. Walmsley, of Wethington.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, in Hill's Lane, 71, Mrs. Thomas.—64, the Rev. O. Williams.

At Oswestry, 68, Mrs. Jeffreys, widow of the Rev. Mr. J.

At Newport, 24, Mr. G. Collier, deservedly respected.

At Wem, 25, Miss Briscoe, highly and deservedly lamented.

At Middle, Mrs. Turner, greatly respected.

At the Moor, 84, Mrs. Starr.—At Knock-in-hall, 65, Henry Bowman, esq. highly respected.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

The Worcester and London Fly Coach was lately overturned at Stoughton, near Worcester, most of the passengers, fourteen in number, were severely injured.

*Married.*] John Scott, esq. of Bromley, to Miss S. L. St. John, of Worcester.—Mr. Oliver, of London, to Miss M. A. Thomas, of Hillhampton.—Mr. E. W. Oldaker, of Pershore, to Miss J. Baker, of Highfields.

*Died.*] At Worcester, Mrs. Digby, wife of the Rev. W. D. prebendary.

At Levant Lodge, J. W. Dorville, esq. suddenly.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Spencer Compton, esq. of Brompton Abbots, to Mrs. Llewellyn, of Llan-sannor.—At Clifford, the Rev. R. Price, to Mrs. E. A. Gwynne, of Llanelwell.

*Died.*] At Hereford, 99, Mary, widow of Edward Matthew, esq. of Aberavon.

At Leominster, Mr. J. Harwood, deservedly lamented.

lamented.—88, Mrs. S. Vaston, greatly regretted.

At Orleton, Miss Mary Coleman.—At Hampton Bishop, Mrs. Fry, wife of H. Fry, esq.

#### GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The late Gloucester Music meeting was attended by a great number of distinguished visitors; the following were the receipts on each of the three days:—

|            |   |   |           |    |   |
|------------|---|---|-----------|----|---|
| First Day  | . | . | £163      | 16 | 4 |
| Second Day | . | . | 244       | 19 | 0 |
| Third Day  | . | . | 262       | 19 | 0 |
|            |   |   | £681 14 4 |    |   |

*Married.*] Mr. J. Taylor, to Miss E. Holford, both of Gloucester.—Mr. Vanston, to Miss H. Stephens; Mr. W. Weir, to Miss C. Stiles; Mr. J. Howell, to Miss A. Chidley; Mr. J. Wintle, to Miss M. A. Peacock: all of Bristol.—At Bristol, John George, esq. to Miss Mason of Usk.—Mr. J. Moody, to Mrs. Brown, of Oxford buildings, Cheltenham.—Mr. J. Bidmead, of Cheltenham, to Miss C. Tibbitts, of Northgate-street, Gloucester.—Mr. W. Thomas, of Tewkesbury, to Miss Grouitt, of Worcester.—Mr. S. Turner, to Mrs. Hodges, both of Tewksbury.—Mr. T. Howship to Miss Lyze, both of Down Hatherly.—Mr. S. Jenner, to Miss H. Gardner, of Stonehouse.—At Berkeley, Mr. C. Marklove, to Miss Laugharne.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, in St. Mary's-square, 89, Mr. W. Pear, sen.—In Barton-street, Mrs. J. Helps.—47, Mr. George Yeates, of Broadway Wood House.—In Northgate, street, Mrs. D. Edwards.

At Bristol, Mr. J. Walter, late of Little Sodbury.—Dr. Chester, late of Jamaica.—In Prince's-street, Mr. J. Cooke.—In Anchor-lane, Mr. W. Rees, deservedly regretted.—In Old Market-street, at an advanced age, Mr. R. Witherel.—In Philadelphia-street, Mr. N. Milgrove.—In Hillgrove-street, 82, Mr. J. Pinnock, deservedly lamented.

At Usk, Samuel Brown Prothero, esq.

At Llandilo Pertholy, 50, Mr. T. Williams.—At Ashton-under-hill, Mr. W. Martin, suddenly.—At Cherrington park, 32, James Georges, esq. deservedly regretted.—At Highfield Farm, Tetbury, M. F. Millard.—At Down House, Maria, wife of Jeremiah Hill, esq.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

The brewers of Oxford have reduced the price of ale from 2l. 12s. to 2l.; and strong beer from 3l. 10s. to 3l. per barrel, in consequence of which the publicans have lowered the retail price of ale from 6d. to 5d.; and strong beer from 8d. to 7d.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Steane, to Miss Slatter; Mr. J. Wiblin, to Miss J. Roberts; Mr. Norris, to Miss P. Perry: all of Oxford.—Mr. J. Couldrey, of Oxford, to Miss A. Lawes, of Portsmouth. Mr. C. Gurney of Bristol, to Miss M. Hawkins, of Witney, both of the Society of Friends. Mr. T. Rogers, of Mixbury, to Miss S. Shrimpton, of Marlborough.

*Died.*] At Oxford, Anne, wife of T. P. Pantin, esq. of Queen's Coll. Mrs. Tideman, widow of Richard T. esq. of Ipswich.—In St. Aldate's, 93, Mrs. M. Wyatt, much respected.—In Magdalen parish, 27, Mr. W. Hambridge.—50, Mr. J. Cooper.—75, Mr. J. Upton.

At Chastleton, Miss M. Adams.—At Cowley, 60, Mr. Withers.—At Ensham, 31, Miss C. Parker, highly and deservedly esteemed.

#### BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

At the late Reading Fair, 300 tons of cheese were pitched, which was nearly all sold at 5s. per cwt. lower on the first day, and on the second at a reduction of 10s. below last year. For a large drove of Scotch oxen, 7l. a-head was asked, but no buyers.

*Married.*] Mr. Burton, jun. of Egham, to Miss Wardell of Great Coram-street, London.—T. Bunbury, esq. of Mariston House, to Mrs. Taubman, widow of Col. T.—Philip Lord Box, esq. of Bourton, to Miss J. Lord, of Ensham.

*Died.*] At Reading, Mr. Wilmshurst.—55, Mr. E. Edwards, much respected.—Mrs. Hawkes.—At an advanced age, Mr. Warry.—At Colly-Cottage, Elizabeth, wife of John Dutton, esq.

At Great Marlow, 69, Mr. J. Rolls, greatly and deservedly esteemed.

At Kingston House, Miss H. Blandy. At Upton, Mr. Vere, suddenly.

At the house of her father, in the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, aged 31, Catherine, the eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. James M'Dermoth of that establishment. The character of this inestimable and much-lamented lady, could not be better delineated than it was in an elegant and affecting funeral sermon, preached upon the melancholy occasion at the chapel of the R. M. College, by the Rev. W. Wheeler, who was justified by fact in the following statement:—"When I tell you," said he, "that her afflicted parents cannot call to mind one occasion of her life in which she gave them cause of complaint, and though the time allowed her on earth was short, as compared even with the allotted time of human existence, yet it was long when contrasted with general conduct as distinguished by the rare excellence of undeviating filial obedience, you will allow that great indeed is their cause for sorrow."

#### BEDFORDSHIRE AND HERTFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Rose, of Leighton Buzzard, to Miss J. Belton, of Welford.

*Died.*] At Dunstable, Mrs. Row.

At Cheshunt, 80, Mrs. Delamore.

At Royston, Mrs. Cartner.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Northampton, Henry Clement, esq. of Alton, to Miss S. C. Jones.—The Rev. R. White, of Eperston, to Miss Foster, of Northampton.—The Rev. J. D. M. Mitchell, rector of Quinton, to Miss M. A. Spragg.

#### CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

*Married.*] Mr. James Hunt, to Miss M. A. Haylock;



A. Haylock; Walter M'Dowall, esq. B. A. of Corpus Christi Coll. to Miss A. Metcalfe: all of Cambridge.—James Taylor Haylock, esq. of Balsham, to Miss M. C. Haylock, of West Wralbing.—Mr. Johnson, jun. of Burwell, to Miss Aspland, of Wicken.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, 36, Mr. J. Chevell, 65, Mrs. M. Chevell.—75, Mrs. Wallis.

At Newmarket, Mr. Warner.

St. Ives, Lieut. Houghton, R. N. deservedly lamented.

At March, 61, Mr. J. Ladds.—At Sedbergh, 85, Mr. J. Dawson.—Mrs. Twining, wife of the Rev. D. T. rector of Stilton.

#### NORFOLK.

A fire lately broke out in the workshops of Mr. Neal, coachmaker, without St. Giles's gates, Norwich. The flames spread with rapidity, and in an hour and half the whole range was entirely destroyed.

Considerable presents of game were lately sent to the Queen from the neighbourhood of Holt, Wells, &c.

*Married.*] Mr. Stark, jun. to Miss M. Stannard; Mr. E. Starling, to Miss S. M. Sieley; Mr. R. Ladbrook to Miss Symonds: all of Norwich.—Mr. J. King, of Yarmouth, to Miss Iverson, of Lynn.—D. B. Hickie, esq. of Thetford, to Miss Chambers, of Euston.—The Rev. C. Campbell, jun. of Weasenham, to Miss S. J. Thomas, of Chesterfield.—Mr. W. Bradfield, to Miss M. Carr, both of Bintry.—Mr. R. Haslewood, to Mrs. M. Plumpton, both of Attleborough.

*Died.*] At Norwich, in St. Lawrence, 82, Mrs. Moore.—In St. Michael's Coslany, Mr. W. Cooke Smith, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—In St. John's Maddermarket, 76, Mrs. S. Bambridge.—In Bethell-street, 68, Mrs. W. Ducker, 27, Miss E. Rackham, highly esteemed and lamented.—In St. Swithin's, 66, Mr. S. Gray.—In St. Stephen's, 73, Mrs. A. Lubbock, much respected.

At Yarmouth, 21, Mr. Sam. Bly.—Mr. C. Boyce, of Shipmeadow, generally respected.—Mrs. J. Goodings.—65, Lieut. Boyce, R. N.—69, Mr. T. Gooch.—81, Mr. T. Barber.

At Lynn, Miss Scarnell, highly esteemed.—At an advanced age, Mr. J. Adams.

At Aylsham, 55, Mr. J. Reynes.

At Thurlton; 75, Mr. J. Banhum, greatly respected.—At East Dereham, Miss C. Burham.—At Rainham, 67, Mr. J. Whiteman.

#### SUFFOLK.

The following circumstance lately occurred at the parish church of Webstead, near Bury St. Edmund's.—During divine service, when the Clergyman came to that part of the Liturgy where the King and Royal Family are the subject of prayer, a respectable parishioner, Mr. Twight, exclaimed "*and God bless the Queen also!*" This the Rev. Gentleman conceived interrupted his congregation, and he cited Mr. Twight to appear at Bury, at the Magistrates' Sitting. Mr. Twight appeared before the Magistrates, and refusing to pay 20l. demanded by them, or to

find bail, he was committed to prison till the Quarter Sessions.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Wright, of Beyton, to Mrs. E. Bly, of Bury.—Mr. R. Wing, of Cavenham, to Miss F. Worledge, of Bury.—The Rev. R. W. Tunney, to Miss Spicer, of Southwold. Mr. T. Kearsey, of Fakenham, to Miss E. Wade, of Gedgrave.—Mr. S. Johnson, to Miss M. S. Allen, both of Lowestoft.—Mr. J. Firmin, to Miss Scott, both of Sudbury.—Mr. F. Alderton, to Miss Rudland, both of Shotley.—S. Golding, esq. of Walsham le Willows, to Miss Vautier, of Stanton.

*Died.*] At Bury, Mrs. Winkup.—65, Mrs. J. Rampley.—34, Mr. J. Vine.—51, Mr. S. Rutter.—In Northgate-street, 78, Mr. S. Johnson.

At Ipswich, 37, Mr. G. Pilkington.—49, Mr. W. Webb.

At Bungay, 76, Mr. J. Barnes,

At Lowestoft, 68, Mr. W. Simpson.

At Brook's Hall, Mrs. Orford, wife of John O. esq.—At Hitcham, Mr. H. G. Harper, much respected.—At Gillingham, 53, Mrs. M. King.—At Kelsale, 94, Mr. W. Kett.

#### ESSEX.

At the late Maldon Fair, there was the greatest show of bullocks and sheep ever exhibited at that mart; cattle sold at full fifteen per cent. under the last year's prices, and sheep at a reduction of more than six shillings per head.

An Iron bridge in one span was lately opened over the river Chalmer, at Springfield, in the great east road leading to Colchester, Harwich, &c. This is the most classically elegant iron bridge ever erected in this kingdom. It is of a superb Gothic order, and is highly creditable to the taste and ability of Mr. Dodd, the engineer, in making it a flat bridge, similar to his design of the Waterloo: it being on the principle of tenacity, it has room and play for the expansion and contraction of the iron, created by the change of heat and cold.

*Married.*] Mr. James Weeden, to Miss H. Cooper, both of Chelmsford.—Capt. Cheslyn, of the 73d regt. to Mrs. Corfield of Chelmsford.—Mr. James Byass, to Miss G. Syer, both of Rayleigh.—Mr. T. Spurgen, to Miss Potter, both of Coggeshall.—Mr. J. Hockley, of Thaxted, to Mrs. Fitch, of New House, Barnston.—James Lufkin, esq. of Great Wigborough, to Miss Garrad, of Bardfield-hall.—Mr. W. Scruby, of Moore End Farm, Broxted, to Miss E. Phillbrick, of Great Dunmow.—Norfolk Burleigh, esq. of Baythorn hall, to Miss Milner, niece to the late Dr. M. Dean of Carlisle.

*Died.*] At Colchester, Miss S. Spitta.—56, William Younghusband, esq.

At Saffron Walden, 38, Joseph Collin, esq. Dep. Lieut. and magistrate of this county.

At Braintree, Mrs. A. Wade Portway.

At Manningtree, Mr. Tice.

At Rochford, George Wyatt, esq. a magistrate for the county, and generally regretted.

At Bexfield, 54, Mr. C. Ruffel.—At Thorpe Hall,

Hall, Southchurch, Mrs. Saward.—At Ramsey vicarage, Mr. H. Whinfield, R. N. deservedly lamented.—At Marden Ash, Jno. Hughes, esq.—At Gosfield-hall, 52, Thomas Astle, esq. highly esteemed and regretted.

## KENT.

On the arrival of the witnesses for the Queen at Dover, the enthusiasm of the people was boundless, and as great as at the arrival of her Majesty herself. The sailors jumped into the sea, and brought the men on shore in their arms; they arrived at ten o'clock, but it was five before they got their certificates from the Custom-house. They went off in two coaches, preceded through the town by a band of music; they were cheered through the towns they passed.

A meeting was lately held at Maidstone, for the purpose of addressing the Queen, on the proceedings pending against her. The Mayor, having refused attendance, Mr. James Smyth was called to the chair. It was then resolved to present an Address to the Queen, expressive of sympathy in her afflictions and abhorrence of the proceedings against her.

During the middle week there was a continued succession of gales from the S. S. W. W. N. W. and W. The shipping all along the coast suffered severely. Several vessels were lost, including one at Portsmouth, with all the crew. Nearly all the vessels in the Downs ran for Ramsgate harbour. The tide on Sunday the 22d, was the highest for 20 years here and at Brighton.

*Married.*] F. A. Dickens, esq. to Miss H. M. West of Dover.—Mr. M. Ray, to Miss J. Pratt, both of Dover.—Mr. Holmes, of Sheerness, to Miss M. Smith, of Tooley-street, Southwark.—Mr. O. Dan, to Miss E. Court; Mr. J. Dan, to Miss Beal: all of Faversham.—Mr. T. Wilding, to Miss S. Laker, both of Ashford.—B. Cobb, esq. Romney, to Miss E. Pollett.—Richard Ashbee, esq. of Pluckley, to Miss Beacon of Ashford.—Mr. W. Baurner, of Tenterden, to Miss E. Wenser, of Rolvenden.—At Tenterden, Lieut. J. Sutherland, R. N. to Miss M. Sutton.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, 44, Mr. S. Simmonds.—22, Mr. S. Hardeman.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Dawes.—58, Mrs. H. Lewis, respected.—41, Mr. J. Culling, of Folkestone.—23, Miss M. E. Deaus, of the Elms, near Dover.

At Rochester, Miss A. Vail.

At Chatham, 82, Mr. T. Knight.—Mrs. Dry.

At Folkestone, 76, Mr. R. Minter.—25, Mr. H. Pay.—27, Mrs. Dray.—60, Mrs. F. F. Goldup.—77, Mrs. Hall.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Briggs, one of the Society of Friends.—Mrs. Rouse, suddenly.

At Astley-house, 44, Major J. Burn, R. N.

At Sheriff's Court, Minster, Mr. H. Paramor, respected.—At Lamberhurst, 74, Mr. G. Wibley.—At Nursted Court, at an advanced age, Hen. Edmeades, esq.—At Nackington, 85, Richard Milles, esq.

At Maidstone, 72, Mr. Robert Dawson, a staunch friend of British independence; and for many years an active circulator of the political papers which advocate the cause of Parliamentary Reform. He fell a victim to his indefatigable exertion, in the laudable cause of procuring signatures to an Address in behalf of the persecuted Queen.

## SUSSEX.

Brighton during the month exhibited all its attractions and gaiety; and no diminution was visible after the departure of Majesty on his aquatic excursion. It was fuller during October, than had been known in the same month for some years.

*Married.*] Capt. Banks, of Chichester, to Miss H. Poback, of Penryn.

*Died.*] At Brighton, Miss Caroline Fell, much and deservedly esteemed.

At Twyford-Lodge, 77, widow of Sir Thomas Sewell, Master of the Rolls.—At Storrington, Charlotte, wife of George Mant, esq.

## HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] Giles King Lyford, esq. of Winchester, to Miss D. M. Johnson, of London.—Mr. P. Grant, to Miss S. Soper, both of Winchester.—J. Mac Pherson, esq. to Mrs. Cox, of Newport.—At Andover, R. Aberdeen, esq. to Miss M. Wakeford.—William Wolrige, esq. R. N. to Miss C. S. Ridge, of Kilmiston. The Rev. H. Brent, rector of High Bray, to Miss E. Hutton, of Stockbridge.—Mr. H. Baker to Miss H. Holland, both of Petersfield.—Mr. R. Strudwick, of Steep, to Miss P. Holland, of Petersfield.

*Died.*] At Southampton, 82, Mrs. Halliday.—20, Miss C. Munro.—In Kingsland-place, 85, Mr. J. Rider.—Sir Francis Holburne, bart.

At Portsea, in St. George's-square, Mr. Besant.

At Portchester, Mr. Hellyer.

At Lymington, Mrs. Lyons, widow of John L. esq.

At Hurstbourne Farrant, Mrs. Blount, wife of Joseph B. esq.—At Bedhampton, Miss Turner, of Portsmouth.

## WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] J. G. Cloves, M. D. to Miss C. Singer, of Round Hill, Cheltenham.—Mr. E. Parker, of Cricklade, to Miss S. Plummer, of Purton.

*Died.*] At Salisbury, 36, Mrs. C. Batten.

At Trowbridge, 68, Mrs. Heritage, greatly esteemed.

At Westbury, Miss T. Breecher, justly lamented.

At Britford, 70, Mrs. Dixon.—At Fisher-ton Anger, 74, Mrs. L. Frampton.—At Holt, Mrs. M. Redman, of Weston, regretted.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

A complete service of Sacramental Plate for the use of the New Free Church in James's-street, Bath, has lately been presented by an *unknown benefactor*. It is beautiful, and consists of two flagons of the ancient



ancient urn shape, two chalices, and two small and one large salver; the whole is richly chased and highly wrought; the flagons and chalices are gilt inside. On the rim of each piece is engraved, "*An offering of gratitude to Almighty God by a native of Bath.*"

A great sensation was excited, and much feeling exhibited in Taunton and the neighbouring villages, by the late decision of the court of King's Bench on the trial of Maria Glenn and Mary Whitby, for perjury, the two principal witnesses against the unfortunate and ruined Bowditch family: joy for the event was universal; the farmers plentifully supplied their cider; and festivities not equalled before on any public occasion, commenced as if by electricity.

The Endowed Grammar School of Taunton, which has been held as a sinecure for the last twenty-five years, is about to be restored as an efficient seminary for the children of the townsmen, under the care and management of the assistant-preacher of the parish.

*Married.*] Mr. M. Lloyd, to Miss M. Langley: Mr. C. Moore, of the Abbey Church Yard, to Miss L. Hibbard, of North Parade: all of Bath.—Philip George, jun. esq. of Norfolk Crescent, Bath, to Miss S. Butt, of Frome.—William Stephenson, jun. esq. of Cobham, to Miss M. A. Bayly, of Frome, Mr. W. Chaffey, of Frome, to Miss E. Alway, of Thornbury.—Mr. Adams, of Oldford, to Miss Stiles, of Frome.

*Died.*] At Bath, in Westgate-street, Mr. Williams.—In Pulteney-street, Tho. Græme, esq. of Oldbury-court, Gloucestershire, generally respected and lamented.—On Walcot-parade, 75, B. Dawson, esq. greatly regretted.—In Marlborough-street, Mrs. Irwin, widow of James I. esq. of Devonshire-place, London.

At Taunton, 84, Mrs. Cottle.

At Frome, Mrs. J. Harvey.—Mr. James Crocker, deservedly regretted.

At Wellington, the Rev. R. Brown, curate of Lambrook, a distinguished classical scholar.

At Ilchester, Edward Tuson, esq. generally lamented.

At Batheaston, at an advanced age, Mrs. G. Ettell.—At Lark-hall, Mrs. J. Morley.

At Bridwell-house, Thomas Were Clarke, esq.—At Westcombe, 76, Mrs. George, generally respected.—At Walcot, 73, Mrs. Harris, much esteemed.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] The Rev. S. Bulgin, to Miss Saunders, both of Poole.—Mr. J. Hayter, to Mrs. M. Duke, of Weymouth.—Mr. T. Parmiter, of West Lulworth, to Miss S. Gillingham, of Wareham.—Mr. W. Cluett, of Starminster Newton, to Hester George, daughter of the late Capt. Wilson, R. N.—Mr. Etty, of Park Cottage, Moor Critchell, to Miss E. Bristowe, of Poole.

*Died.*] At Weymouth, Mrs. S. Tizard. The Rev. Charles Berjew, 93, rector of Upcerne.—At Pimperne, 20, Miss E. Johnson.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

A new Literary Society is about to be established by a few young gentlemen of education and ability in Exeter, not limited to reading, but to composition and discussion.

*Married.*] Mr. C. Preswell, to Miss F. Howe, both of Exeter.—Mr. G. Houghton, of St. Sidwell's, Exeter, to Miss Huxham, of Alphington.—Mr. J. Baker, of Exeter, to Mrs. A. Bedford, of Bath.—J. A. Morrell, esq. R. N. to Miss Beddep; Mons. Tolmer, to Miss Hellman: all of Plymouth.—Mr. E. Pring, of Awliscombe, to Miss Madge, of Broadkembury.—John Cann, esq. of Tuidge-house, to Miss B. S. Newman, of Charlton.—The Rev. J. Wollocombe, rector of Stowford, to Miss E. J. Webber.

*Died.*] At Exeter, 64, George Gifford, esq. elder brother of the King's Attorney General, deservedly respected and regretted.

At Plymouth, in King street, Mr. Every.—In St. Aubyn-street, Mr. Crowle.—In Market-street, 85, Mr. F. Jay.

At Bideford, at an advanced age, Mrs. Marks.

At Totnes, 72, Mr. William Harnaford, who, for about 50 years, filled the truly useful situation of a country schoolmaster, not only with credit to himself, but to the lasting advantage of many of his pupils. Mr. Harnaford, from his birth, laboured under some physical defects, but his mental powers were of the first class; grammar, writing, the most useful parts of the mathematics, the belles lettres, drawing, and botany, were his favourite pursuits. The correspondents of the "*Ladies' Diary*," have to lament the loss of a long and early contributor. His garden, the delight of his declining years, abounded with some of the most beautiful productions of Flora, such as Linnæus would be gratified with seeing; many of which he delineated with a faithfulness which will be a lasting memorial of his attachment to the beauties of nature. Through life he laboured, utility his goal. Mr. Harnaford has left a widow, two sons, and a daughter, to lament his loss.

At Exmouth, H. Rowcroft, esq.

At Dawlish, Jaquette Elizabeth, daughter of the late Admiral Mr. Thomas Louis, bart.—At Stoke, 22, Miss A. Barrow.

#### CORNWALL.

A block of silver, worth 1500l. has been smelted at Wheal Rose Mine in Newlyn.

*Married.*] The Rev. T. R. Winstanley, to Miss Stackhouse, of Trehana.

*Died.*] At Grampound, 82, Mr. W. Simmons, alderman of that borough, and much respected.—At Callington, Capt. W. Nicholls, of Wheal St. Vincent Mine.—22, Mr. E. Brendon

At

At Camborne, 74, Mrs. A. Odgers, of Redruth.—At Lanbourn Perran, 62, Miss J. Williams.—At Budock, 70, Mrs. E. Warne.—At Treworgie, 82, Mr. W. Jenkin, a worthy member of the Society of Friends.

## WALES.

A lamentable accident lately occurred in a colliery near Swansea, by an explosion of gas. Several workmen were killed, and others severely injured.

*Married.*] Capt. Davies, R.N. of Haverfordwest, to Miss Pavin, of the Happy Retreat, near Milford.—Mr. J. Harris, of Carmarthen, to Miss E. James, of Ferryside. St. Ishmael's—John Lewis, esq. R.N. to Miss Rowe, of Westfield, Pembrokeshire.—The Rev. J. Griffith, curate of Llanfachreth to Miss F. D. Lewis, of Llanfechell.—Lieut. Thomas, of Hendregadog, to Miss M. Roberts, of Newadd, Anglesea.

*Died.*] At Swansea, Mrs. M. Richards, much respected.—Miss M. Lovering.

At Carmarthen, Mr. B. Heaviside, the deaf and dumb printer, of whom we gave an interesting account in our number for September.

At Welsbpool, 26, the Rev. W. Moody.—Miss Harriot Jones.

At Llanelay, Glamorganshire, Miss Vaughan.

At Crosswood, Montgomeryshire, Edward Haywood, esq.—Watkin Thomas, esq. late of Aberystwish.—At Brynllithrig, near St. Asaph, the Rev. P. Whitley, sen. of that cathedral, and rector of Cwm, Flintshire.

## SCOTLAND.

On Tuesday, the 17th, Thomas Morrin, Turnkey of the jail of Dumfries, was murdered by David Haggart, one of the prisoners, by striking him on the head with a large stone, put into a bag for the purpose.

*Married.*] At Dalry House, Edinburgh James Douglas, esq. of Cavers, to Emma, daughter of the late Sir David Carnegie, bart.

of Southesk. Warren Hastings Anderson, esq. to Miss Mary Elizabeth Dewar, of Voggrie, county of Edinburgh.

*Died.*] At Portobello, the Right Hon. Alexander, Lord Elibank.

## IRELAND.

A melancholy catastrophe lately occurred near Limerick. The Rev. Mr. Sterling, Rector of Athlone, his wife, and two children, were on a visit in the county of Tipperary. Previous to their arrival, the governess had died, said to have been of a most malignant fever, caught from the clothes of her husband, who had fallen a victim to a similar disease about six months before, in Dublin. Some time after their arrival, Mr. Sterling's son caught the distemper, and died; the daughter in a few days after, shared the same fate; which had such an effect on the parents, that they became distracted and inconsolable. Mr. Sterling then complained of illness, which was considered only the effect of grief, but the disease made such rapid strides, that in a few days he was also removed from this mortal life. Finally, Mrs. Sterling complained of illness, and, after three days' confinement, died. The entire family were thus swept off within the space of ten days. Mr. Sterling was a most respectable and highly esteemed clergyman, brother-in-law to Sir George Toite, Bart.

*Married.*] The Hon. Lionel Charles Dawson, to Lady Emily, daughter of the Earl of Westmeath.—Thomas Revel Guest, esq. of Cork, to Miss H. Biggs, of Bandon.—Valentine Browne, of Brownville, county of Galway, to Miss Frances Butler, of Drum, county of Tipperary.

*Died.*] At Dublin, in Merrion-square, 23, Mary Ann, sister of Sir William Hort, bart.

At Rathmines, near Dublin, Eliza, wife of Lieut. Col. T. D. Kane.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*We thank MR. WAKE for his admonition, but must repeat on this occasion, what we have often stated, that we do not identify ourselves with the opinions of all our correspondents: indeed we sometimes consider it our duty to admit papers whose sentiments are directly opposed to our own: for we should consider it highly dangerous to set up our own opinions as standards of truth on every subject.*

*The subject of Veri Studiosus is too Theological for insertion in the pages of our miscellany.*

*We recommend T. A. to transmit his case to the MEDICAL JOURNAL. J. A. M. Mr. Pasley, and R. A. A. are accepted.*

*Beautifully coloured impressions may be had of the View of the House of Lords, given in our last, at 3s. each; plain ones at 1s. 6d.; or the Magazine and print at 2s.*

*We shall be glad to receive further information relative to Magazine SOCIETIES, whose progress we are desirous of accelerating, as connected with the extensive diffusion of knowledge.*

**ERRATA.**—In the last number, page 241, for "Nil mihi, &c." read "Nil mihi rescribas, attamen ipse veni." At page 300, line 31, for "then," read "thus."